

Installation Instructions

NOTE: Read the entire instruction manual before starting the installation

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SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, maintenance, or use can cause explosion, fire, electrical shock or other conditions which may cause personal injury or property damage. Consult a qualified installer, service agency, or your distributor or branch for information or assistance. The qualified installer or agency must use factory-authorized kits or accessories when modifying this product. Refer to the individual instructions packaged with the kits or accessories when installing.

Follow all safety codes. Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Use quenching cloths for brazing operations and have a fire extinguisher available. Read these instructions thoroughly and follow all warnings or cautions attached to the unit. Consult local building codes and appropriate national electrical codes (in USA, ANSI/NFPA70, National Electrical Code (NEC); in Canada, CSA C22.1) for special requirements.

It is important to recognize safety information. This is the safety-alert symbol . When you see this symbol on the unit and in instructions or manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury.

Understand the signal words DANGER, WARNING, CAUTION, and NOTE. These words are used with the safety-alert symbol. DANGER identifies the most serious hazards which **will** result in severe personal injury or death. WARNING signifies hazards which **could** result in personal injury or death. CAUTION is used to identify unsafe practices, which **may** result in minor personal injury or product and property damage. NOTE is used to highlight suggestions which **will** result in enhanced installation, reliability, or operation.

! WARNING

FIRE, EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

Disconnect gas piping from unit when leak testing at pressure greater than 0.5 psig (3450 Pa). Pressures greater than 0.5 psig (3450 Pa) will cause gas valve damage resulting in hazardous condition. If gas valve is subjected to pressure greater than 0.5 psig (3450 Pa), it must be replaced before use. When pressure testing field-supplied gas piping at pressures of 0.5 psig (3450 Pa) or less, a unit connected to such piping must be isolated by closing the manual gas valve.

! WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could cause personal injury or death.

Before performing service or maintenance operations on unit, always turn off main power switch to unit and install lock(s) and lockout tag(s). Unit may have more than one power switch.

! WARNING

UNIT OPERATION AND SAFETY HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could cause personal injury, death and/or equipment damage.

Puron® (R-410A) refrigerant systems operate at higher pressures than standard R-22 systems. Do not use R-22 service equipment or components on Puron refrigerant equipment.

! WARNING

PERSONAL INJURY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could cause personal injury or death.

Relieve pressure and recover all refrigerant before system repair or final unit disposal.

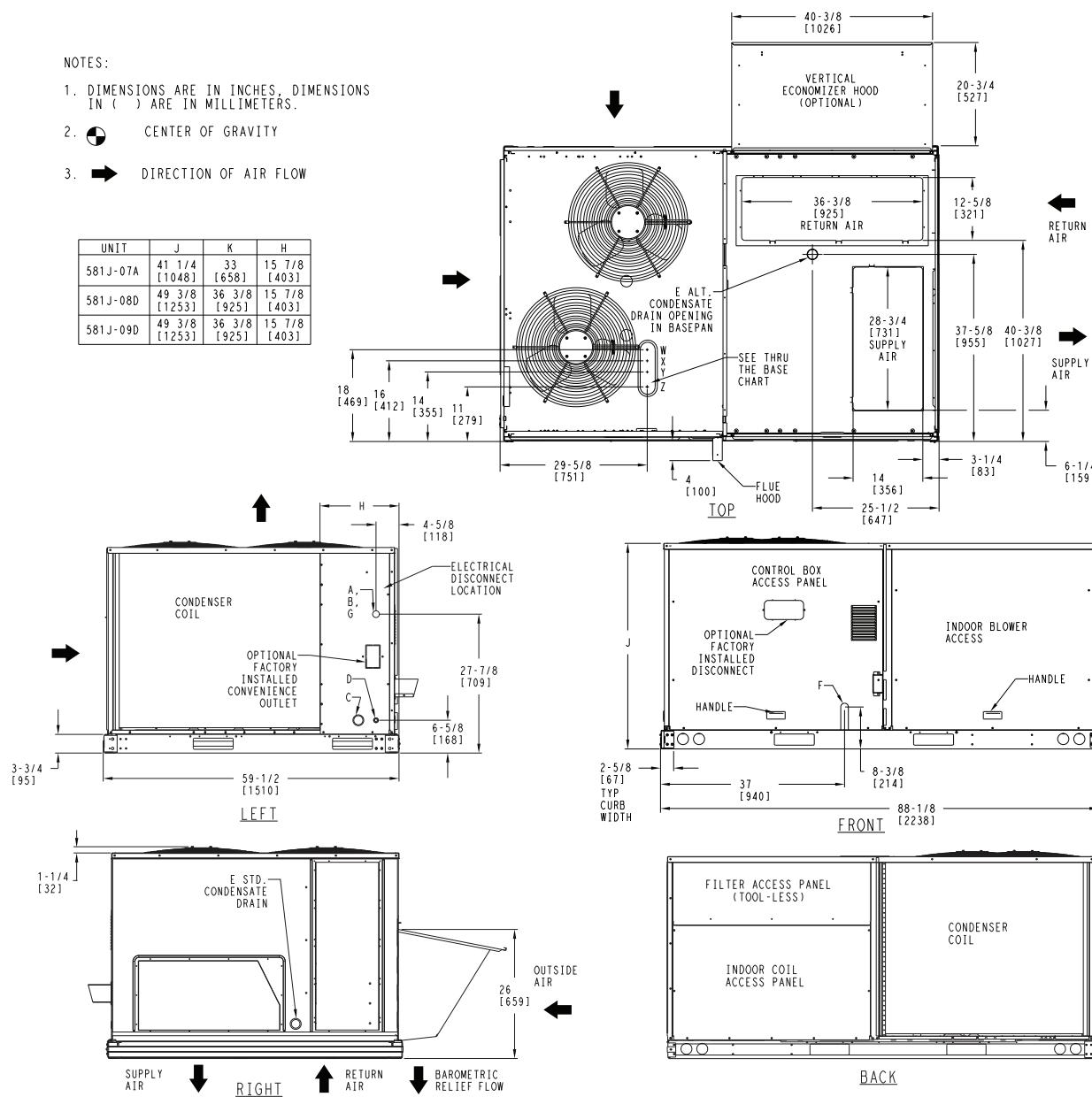
Wear safety glasses and gloves when handling refrigerants. Keep torches and other ignition sources away from refrigerants and oils.

! CAUTION

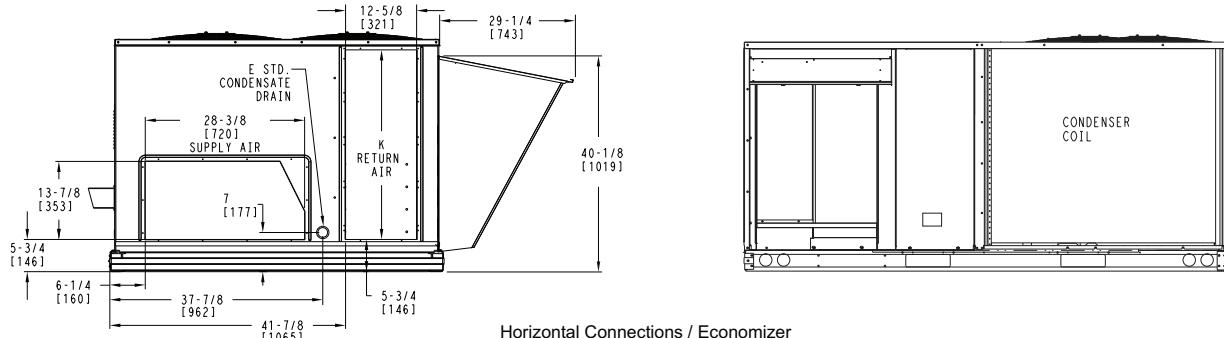
CUT HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in personal injury.

Sheet metal parts may have sharp edges or burrs. Use care and wear appropriate protective clothing, safety glasses and gloves when handling parts and servicing air conditioning equipment.



Vertical Connections / Economizer



Horizontal Connections / Economizer

CONNECTION SIZES	
A	1 3/8" [351] DIA FIELD POWER SUPPLY HOLE
B	2 1/2" [64] DIA POWER SUPPLY KNOCKOUT
C	1 3/4" [51] DIA GAUGE ACCESS PLUG
D	7/8" [22] DIA FIELD CONTROL WIRING HOLE
E	3/4"-14 NPT CONDENSATE DRAIN
F	3/4"-14 NPT GAS CONNECTION 3/4"-14 NPT GAS CONNECTION
G	2" [51] DIA POWER SUPPLY KNOCK-OUT

THRU-THE-BASE CHART (FIELD INST.)			
THESE HOLES REQUIRED FOR USE WITH ACCY KITS:			
CRBTPWR001A01: 07 - GAS THRU CURB			
CRBTPWR002A01: 08,09 - GAS THRU CURB			
CRBTPWR003A01: 07 - GAS THRU BASEPAN			
CRBTPWR004A01: 08,09 - GAS THRU BASEPAN			
W	THREADED CONDUIT SIZE	WIRE USE	REQ'D. HOLE SIZES (MAX.)
W	1/2"	ACC.	7/8" [22.2]
X	1/2"	24V	7/8" [22.2]
Y	3/4" (001,003) 1 1/4" (002,004)	POWER	1 1/8" [28.6] 1 3/4" [44.4]
Z	(003) 1 1/2" FPT (004) 3/4" FPT	GAS	1 1/8" [28.6] 1 3/4" [44.4]
* (001 & 002) PROVIDES 3/4" FPT THRU CURB FLANGE & FITTING. HOLE SIZE: 2" [50.8]			

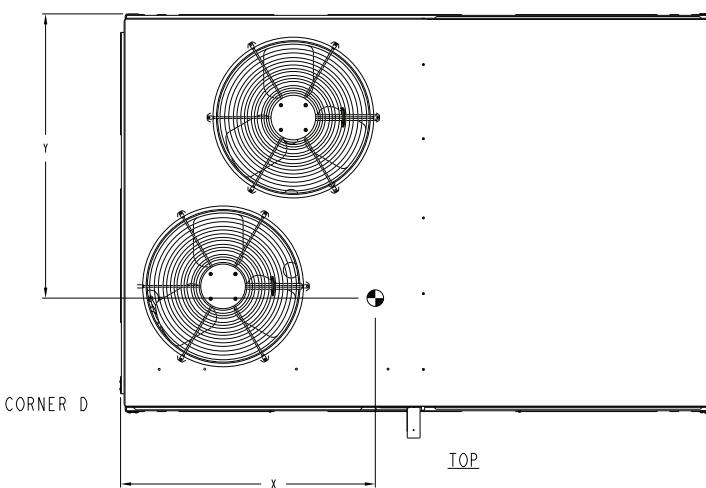
THRU-THE-BASE CHART (FIOP)			
FOR "THRU-THE-BASEPAN" FACTORY OPTION, FITTINGS FOR ONLY X, Y, & Z ARE PROVIDED. **			
FOR BELOW LISTED MODELS, A FIELD SUPPLIED 1/2" ADAPTER IS REQUIRED BETWEEN BASE PAN FITTING AND GAS VALVE: 581J-07 - 72K & 125K BTU 581J-08,09 - 125K BTU			
**			

Fig. 1 - Unit Dimensional Drawing — Sizes 07-09

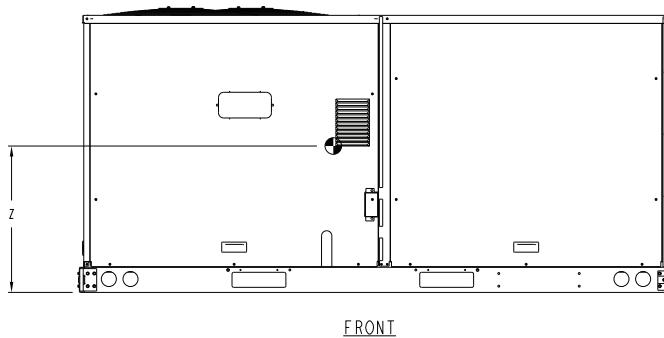
UNIT	STD. UNIT WEIGHT *		CORNER WEIGHT (A)		CORNER WEIGHT (B)		CORNER WEIGHT (C)		CORNER WEIGHT (D)		C.G.		
	LBS.	KG.	LBS.	KG.	LBS.	KG.	LBS.	KG.	LBS.	KG.	X	Y	Z
581J-07A	765	347	165.3	75	152.7	69.3	214.7	97.4	232.3	105.4	42 3/8 [1076]	34 3/4 [882.6]	19 7/8 [5051]
581J-08D	925	419.5	204.1	92.6	190.9	86.6	256.1	116.2	273.9	124.2	42 5/8 [1082]	34 1/8 [867]	22 7/8 [5811]
581J-09D	925	419.5	204.1	92.6	190.9	86.6	256.1	116.2	273.9	124.2	42 5/8 [1082]	34 1/8 [867]	22 7/8 [5811]

* STANDARD UNIT WEIGHT IS WITH LOW GAS HEAT AND WITHOUT PACKAGING.
FOR OTHER OPTIONS AND ACCESSORIES, REFER TO THE PRODUCT DATA CATALOG.

CORNER A



CORNER B



C11111

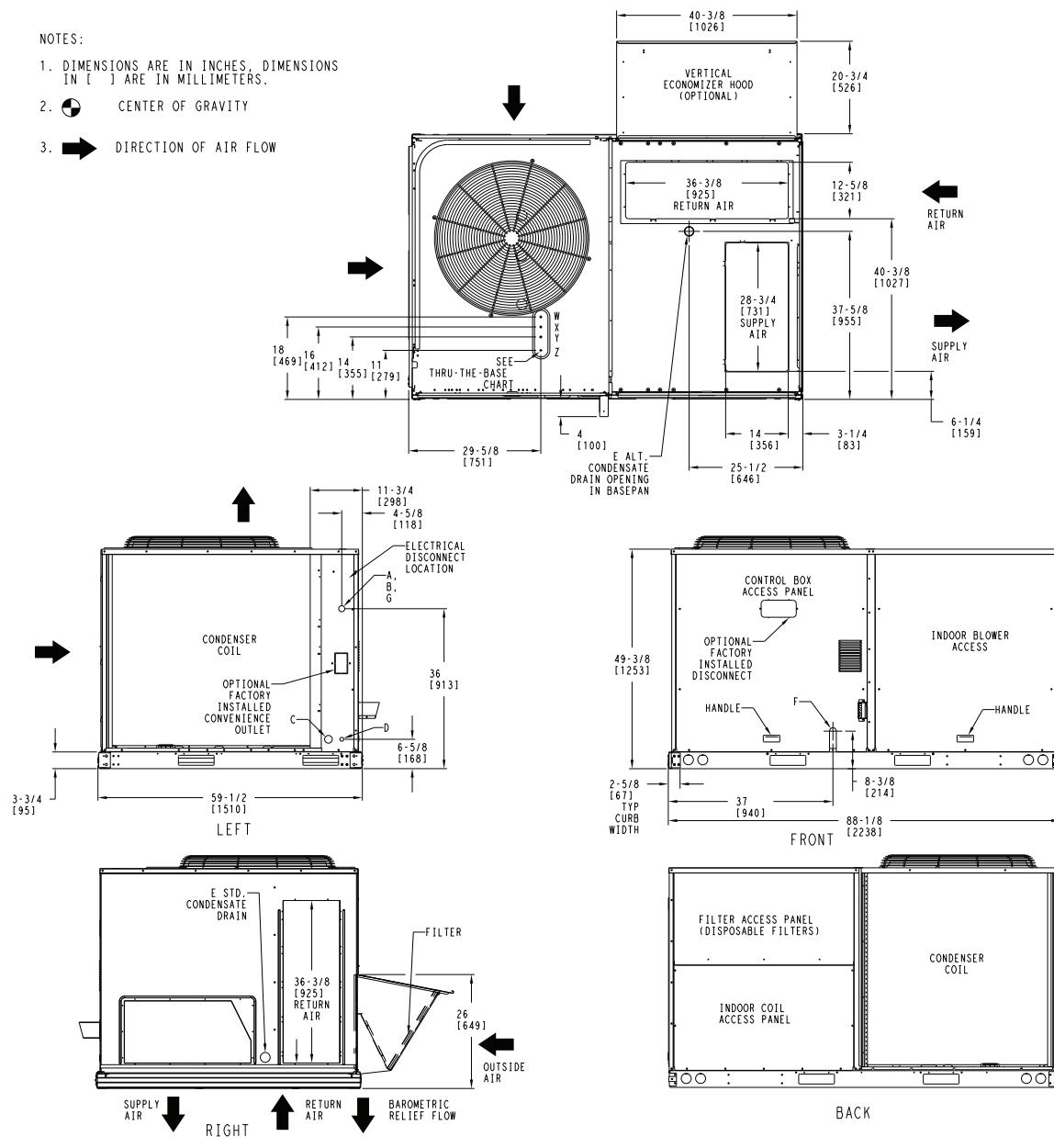
Fig. 1 - Unit Dimensional Drawing — Sizes 07-09 (cont.)

NOTES:

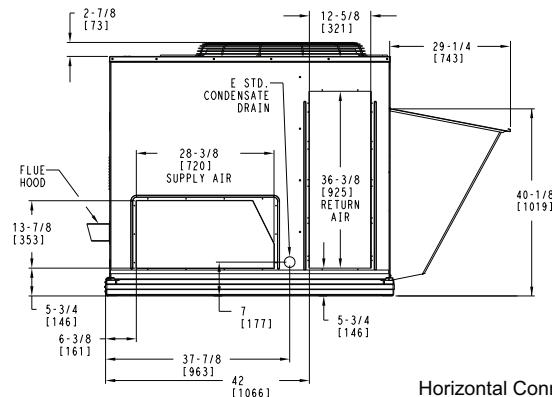
1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES. DIMENSIONS IN [] ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

2. CENTER OF GRAVITY

3. DIRECTION OF AIR FLOW



Vertical Connections / Economizer



Horizontal Connections / Economizer

CONNECTION SIZES	
A	1 3/8" [35] DIA FIELD POWER SUPPLY HOLE
B	2 1/2" [64] DIA POWER SUPPLY KNOCKOUT
C	1 3/4" [51] DIA GAUGE ACCESS PLUG
D	7/8" [22] DIA FIELD CONTROL WIRING HOLE
E	3/4"-1 NPT CONDENSATE DRAIN
F	3/4"-14 NPT GAS CONNECTION
G	2" [51] DIA POWER SUPPLY KNOCK-OUT

THRU-THE-BASE CHART THESE HOLES REQUIRED FOR USE CRBTPWR002A01,004A01			
THREADED CONDUIT SIZE	WIRE USE	REQ'D HOLE SIZES (MAX.)	
W	1/2"	ACC.	7/8" (22.2)
X	1/2"	24V	7/8" (22.2)
Y	1 1/4" (002,004)	POWER	1 3/4" (44.4)
Z*	(004) 3/4" FPT	GAS	1 5/8" (41.3)
FOR "THRU-THE-BASEPAN" FACTORY OPTION, FITTINGS FOR ONLY X, Y, & Z ARE PROVIDED			
* (002) PROVIDES 3/4" FPT THRU CURB FLANGE & FITTING.			

Fig. 2 - Unit Dimensional Drawing — Size 12

UNIT	STD. UNIT WEIGHT *		CORNER WEIGHT (A)		CORNER WEIGHT (B)		CORNER WEIGHT (C)		CORNER WEIGHT (D)		C.G.		
	LBS.	KG.	LBS.	KG.	LBS.	KG.	LBS.	KG.	LBS.	KG.	X	Y	Z
581J-12D	1099	499	337	153	307	139	217	98	238	108	42 [1067]	24 5/8 [626]	23 [564]

* STANDARD UNIT WEIGHT IS WITH LOW GAS HEAT AND WITHOUT PACKAGING.
FOR OTHER OPTIONS AND ACCESSORIES, REFER TO THE PRODUCT DATA CATALOG.

581J

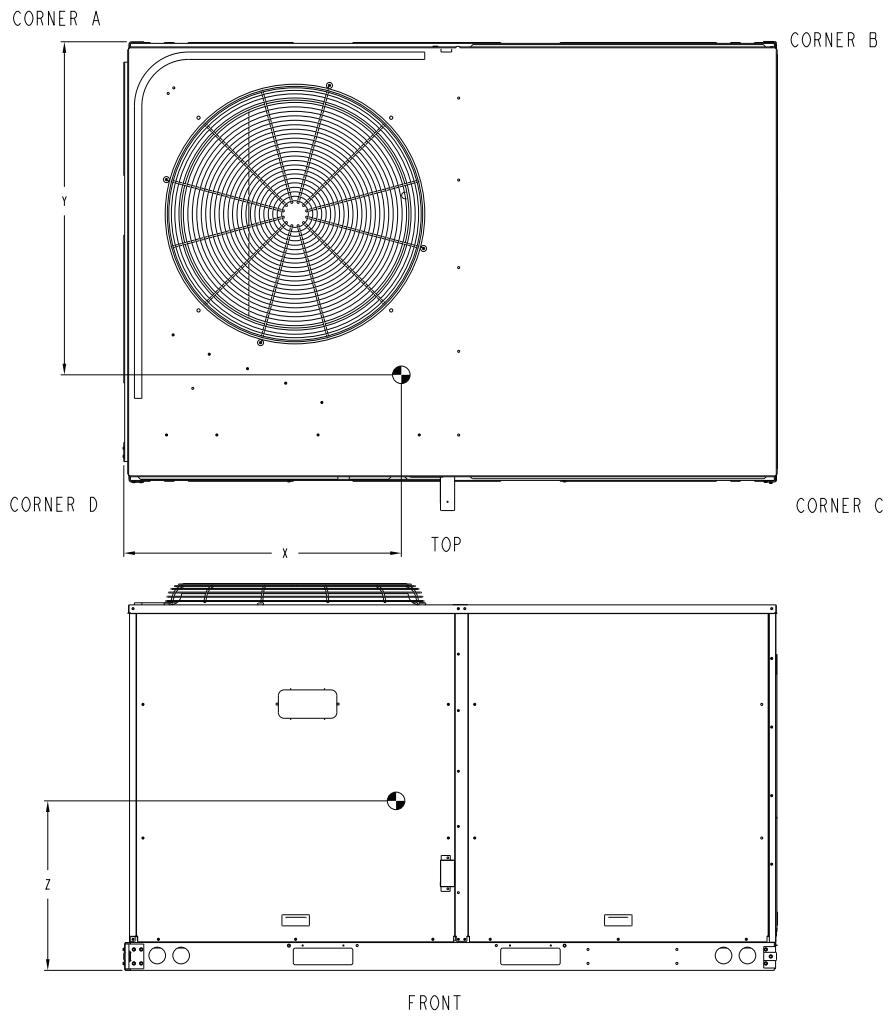


Fig. 2 - Unit Dimensional Drawing — Size 12 (cont.)

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INSTALLATION

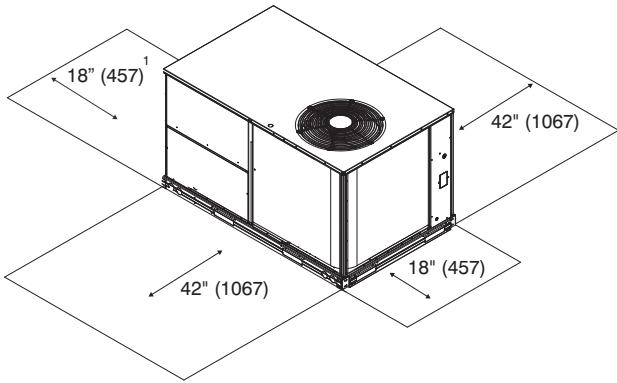
Jobsite Survey

Complete the following checks before installation.

1. Consult local building codes and the NEC (National Electrical Code) ANSI/NFPA 70 for special installation requirements.
2. Determine unit location (from project plans) or select unit location.
3. Check for possible overhead obstructions which may interfere with unit lifting or rigging.

Step 1 — Plan for Unit Location

Select a location for the unit and its support system (curb or other) that provides for the minimum clearances required for safety. This includes the clearance to combustible surfaces, unit performance and service access below, around and above unit as specified in unit drawings. See Fig. 3.



C10145

Fig. 3 - Service Clearance Dimensional Drawing

NOTE: Consider also the effect of adjacent units.

Be sure that the unit is installed such that snow will not block the combustion intake or flute outlet.

Unit may be installed directly on wood flooring or on Class A, B, or C roof-covering material when roof curb is used.

Do not install unit in an indoor location. Do not locate air inlets near exhaust vents or other sources of contaminated air. For proper unit operation, adequate combustion and ventilation air must be provided in accordance with Section 5.3 (Air for Combustion and Ventilation) of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1 (American National Standards Institute) and NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) 54 TIA--54--84--1. In Canada, installation must be in accordance with the CAN1--B149 installation codes for gas burning appliances.

Although unit is weatherproof, avoid locations that permit water from higher level runoff and overhangs to fall onto the unit.

Locate mechanical draft system flue assembly at least 4 ft (1.2 m) from any opening through which combustion products could enter the building, and at least 4 ft (1.2 m) from any adjacent building (or per local code). Locate the flue assembly at least 10 ft (3.05 m) from an adjacent unit's fresh air intake hood if within 3 ft (0.91 m) of same elevation (or per local code). When unit is located adjacent to public walkways, flue assembly must be at least 7 ft (2.1 m) above grade.

Select a unit mounting system that provides adequate height to allow installation of condensate trap per requirements. Refer to Step 11 — Install External Condensate Trap and Line — for required trap dimensions.

Roof Mount —

Check building codes for weight distribution requirements. Unit operating weight is shown in Table 1.

581J

Table 1 – Operating Weights

581J*	UNITS LB (KG)			
	07	08	09	12
Base Unit	765 (347)	925 (419.5)	925 (419.5)	1099 (499)
Economizer				
Vertical	50 (23)	80 (36)	80 (36)	80 (36)
Horizontal	80 (36)	105 (48)	105 (48)	105 (48)
Powered Outlet	32 (15)	32 (15)	32 (15)	32 (15)
Perfect Humidity™ System	41 (19)	70 (32)	70 (32)	75 (34)
Curb				
14-in/356 mm	110 (50)	133 (65)	133 (65)	133 (65)
24-in/610 mm	145 (66)	174 (79)	174 (79)	174 (79)

Step 2 — Plan for Sequence of Unit Installation

The support method used for this unit will dictate different sequences for the steps of unit installation. For example, on curb-mounted units, some accessories must be installed on the unit before the unit is placed on the curb. Review the following for recommended sequences for installation steps.

Curb-Mounted Installation —

- Install curb
- Install field-fabricated ductwork inside curb
- Install accessory thru-base service connection package (affects curb and unit) (refer to accessory installation instructions for details)
- Prepare bottom condensate drain connection to suit planned condensate line routing (refer to Step 11 for details)
- Rig and place unit
- Install outdoor air hood
- Install flue hood
- Install gas piping
- Install condensate line trap and piping
- Make electrical connections
- Install other accessories

Pad-Mounted Installation —

- Prepare pad and unit supports
- Check and tighten the bottom condensate drain connection plug
- Rig and place unit
- Convert unit to side duct connection arrangement
- Install field-fabricated ductwork at unit duct openings
- Install outdoor air hood
- Install flue hood
- Install gas piping
- Install condensate line trap and piping
- Make electrical connections
- Install other accessories

Frame-Mounted Installation —

Frame-mounted applications generally follow the sequence for a curb installation. Adapt as required to suit specific installation plan.

Step 3 — Inspect Unit

Inspect unit for transportation damage. File any claim with transportation agency.

Confirm before installation of unit that voltage, amperage and circuit protection requirements listed on unit data plate agree with power supply provided.

Step 4 — Provide Unit Support

Roof Curb Mount —

Accessory roof curb details and dimensions are shown in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5. Assemble and install accessory roof curb in accordance with instructions shipped with the curb.

NOTE: The gasketing of the unit to the roof curb is critical for a watertight seal. Install gasket supplied with the roof curb as shown in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5. Improperly applied gasket can also result in air leaks and poor unit performance.

Curb should be level. This is necessary for unit drain to function properly. Unit leveling tolerances are shown in Fig. 6. Refer to Accessory Roof Curb Installation Instructions for additional information as required.

Install insulation, cant strips, roofing felt, and counter flashing as shown. *Ductwork must be attached to curb and not to the unit. The accessory thru-the-base power and gas connection package must be installed before the unit is set on the roof curb.* If field-installed thru-the-roof curb gas connections are desired, use factory-supplied pipe coupling and gas plate assembly to mount the thru-the-roof curb connection to the roof curb. Gas connections and power connections to the unit must be field installed after the unit is installed on the roof curb.

If electric and control wiring is to be routed through the basepan, attach the accessory thru-the-base service connections to the basepan in accordance with the accessory installation instructions.

Slab Mount (Horizontal Units Only) —

Provide a level concrete slab that extends a minimum of 6 in. (150 mm) beyond unit cabinet. Install a gravel apron in front of condenser coil air inlet to prevent grass and foliage from obstructing airflow.

NOTE: Horizontal units may be installed on a roof curb if required.

Alternate Unit Support (In Lieu of Curb or Slab Mount) —

A non-combustible sleeper rail can be used in the unit curb support area. If sleeper rails cannot be used, support the long sides of the unit with a minimum of 3 equally spaced 4-in. x 4-in. (102 mm x 102 mm) pads on each side.

ROOFCURB ACCESSORY	A	UNIT SIZE
CRRFCURB003A01	1' - 2" [356]	581J*07-09
CRRFCURB004A01	2' - 0" [610]	

NOTES:

1. ROOFCURB ACCESSORY IS SHIPPED DISASSEMBLED.
2. INSULATED PANELS: 1" THK. POLYURETHANE FOAM, 1-3/4 # DENSITY.
3. DIMENSIONS IN [] ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
4. ROOFCURB: 16 GAGE STEEL.
5. ATTACH DUCTWORK TO CURB. (FLANGES OF DUCT REST ON CURB)
6. SERVICE CLEARANCE 4' ON EACH SIDE.
7. DIRECTION OF AIR FLOW.
8. CONNECTOR PACKAGES CRBTMPWR001A01 AND 2A01 ARE FOR THRU-THE-CURB GAS TYPE. PACKAGES CRBTMPWR003A01 AND 4A01 ARE FOR THE THRU-THE-BOTTOM TYPE GAS CONNECTIONS.

CONNECTOR PKG. ACC.	B	C	D ALT	DRAIN HOLE	GAS	POWER	CONTROL	ACCESSORY PWR
CRBTMPWR001A01	2'-8 7/16" [827]	1'-10 15/16" [583]	1 3/4"	[44.5]	3/4" [19] NPT	3/4" [19] NPT	1/2" [12.7] NPT	1/2" [12.7] NPT
CRBTMPWR002A01					1/2" [12.7] NPT	3/4" [19] NPT		
CRBTMPWR003A01					3/4" [19] NPT	1 1/4" [31.7]		
CRBTMPWR004A01								

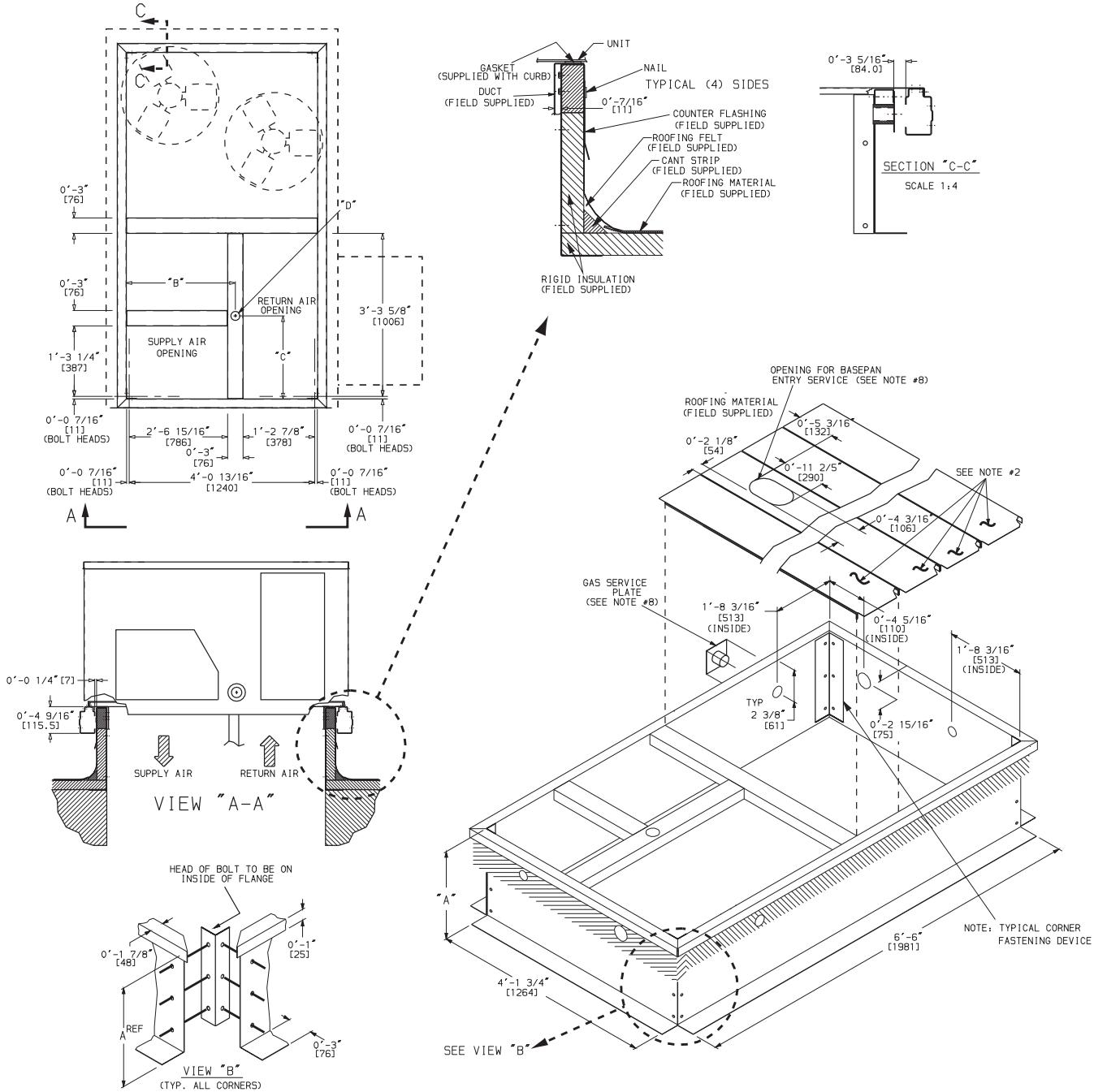


Fig. 4 - Roof Curb Details — Sizes 07-09

ROOFCURB ACCESSORY	A	UNIT SIZE
CRRFCURB003A02	1' - 2" [356]	581J*12
CRRFCURB004A02	2' - 0" [610]	

NOTES:

1. ROOFCURB ACCESSORY IS SHIPPED DISASSEMBLED.
2. INSULATED PANELS: 1" THK. POLYURETHANE FOAM, 1-3/4 * DENSITY.
3. DIMENSIONS IN [] ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
4. ROOFCURB: 18 GAGE STEEL ON 14" CURB, AND 16 GAGE STEEL ON 24" CURB.
5. ATTACH DUCTWORK TO CURB. (FLANGES OF DUCT REST ON CURB)
6. SERVICE CLEARANCE 4' ON EACH SIDE.
7. DIRECTION OF AIR FLOW.
8. CONNECTOR PACKAGES CRBTMPWR001A01 AND 2A01 ARE FOR THRU-THE-CURB TYPE CONNECTIONS. PACKAGES CRBTMPWR003A01 AND 4A01 ARE FOR THE THRU-THE-BOTTOM TYPE CONNECTIONS.

CONNECTOR PKG. ACC.	B	C	D ALT DRAIN HOLE	GAS	POWER	CONTROL	ACCESSORY PWR
CRBTMPWR001A01	2'-8 7/16" [827]	1'-10 15/16" [583]	1 3/4" [44.5]	3/4" [19] NPT	3/4" [19] NPT 1 1/4" [31.7]	1/2" [12.7] NPT	1/2" [12.7] NPT
CRBTMPWR002A01				1/2" [12.7] NPT	3/4" [19] NPT		
CRBTMPWR003A01				3/4" [19] NPT			
CRBTMPWR004A01				1 1/4" [31.7]			

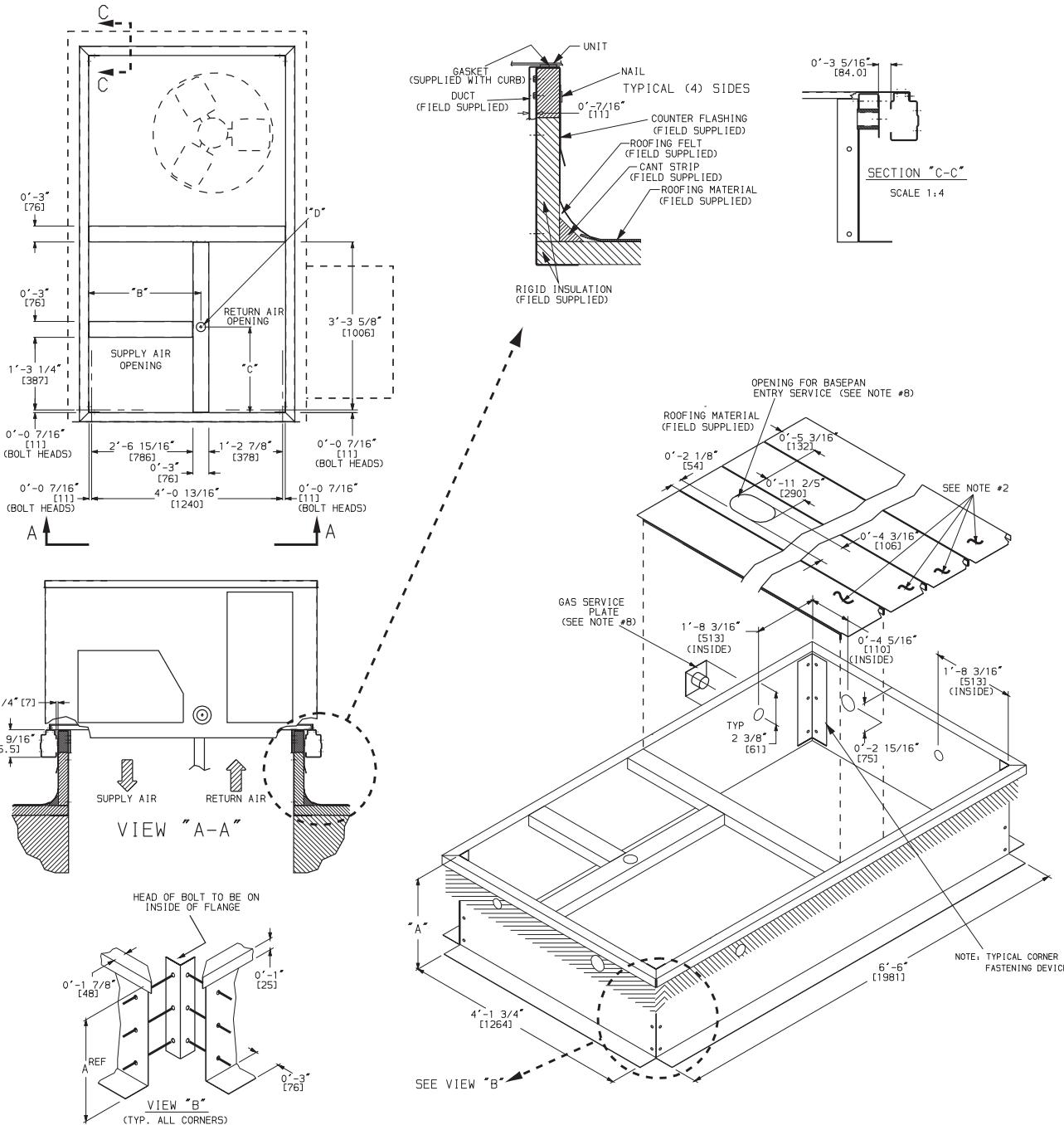


Fig. 5 - Roof Curb Details — Size 12

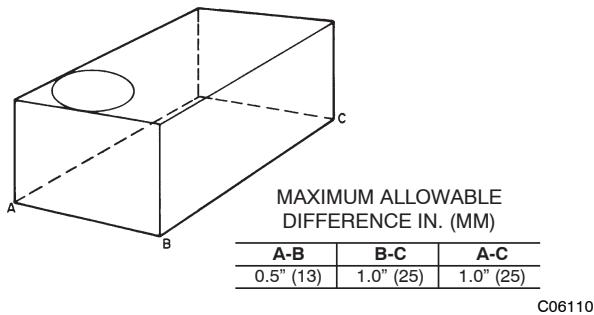


Fig. 6 - Unit Leveling Tolerances

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Step 5 — Field Fabricate Ductwork

Cabinet return-air static pressure (a negative condition) shall not exceed 0.35 in. wg (87 Pa) with economizer or 0.45 in. wg (112 Pa) without economizer.

For vertical ducted applications, secure all ducts to roof curb and building structure. *Do not connect ductwork to unit.*

Fabricate supply ductwork so that the cross sectional dimensions are equal to or greater than the unit supply duct opening dimensions for the first 18 in. (458 mm) of duct length from the unit basepan.

Insulate and weatherproof all external ductwork, joints, and roof openings with counter flashing and mastic in accordance with applicable codes.

Ducts passing through unconditioned spaces must be insulated and covered with a vapor barrier.

If a plenum return is used on a vertical unit, the return should be ducted through the roof deck to comply with applicable fire codes.

A minimum clearance is not required around ductwork.

CAUTION

PROPERTY DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in damage to roofing materials.

Membrane roofs can be cut by sharp sheet metal edges. Be careful when placing any sheet metal parts on such roof.

Step 6 — Rig and Place Unit

Keep unit upright and do not drop. Spreader bars are not required if top crating is left on unit. Rollers may be used to move unit across a roof. Level by using unit frame as a reference. See Table 1 and Fig. 7 for additional information.

Lifting holes are provided in base rails as shown in Fig. 7. Refer to rigging instructions on unit.

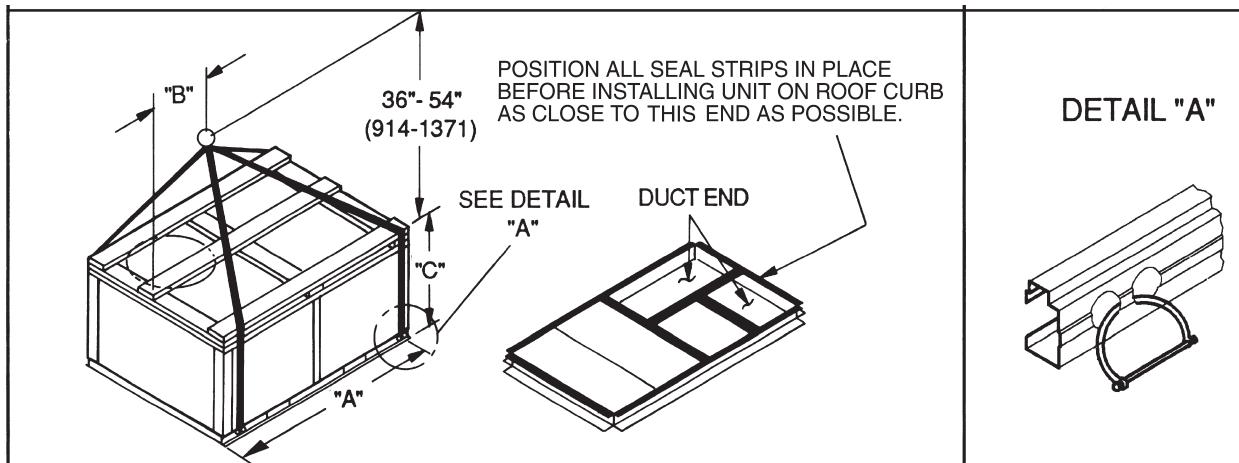
CAUTION

UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in equipment damage.

All panels must be in place when rigging. Unit is not designed for handling by fork truck.

Before setting the unit onto the curb, recheck gasketing on curb.



UNIT	MAX WEIGHT		DIMENSIONS					
	LB	KG	A		B		C	
			IN	MM	IN	MM	IN	MM
581J*07	1200	545	88.0	2235	44.0	1120	41.5	1055
581J*08	1420	645	88.0	2235	44.0	1120	49.5	1255
581J*09	1420	645	88.0	2235	44.0	1120	49.5	1255
581J*12	1665	757	88.0	2235	32.0	815	49.5	1255

NOTES:

- SPREADER BARS REQUIRED — Top damage will occur if spreader bars are not used.
- Dimensions in () are in millimeters.
- Hook rigging shackles through holes in base rail, as shown in detail "A." Holes in base rails are centered around the unit center of gravity. Use wooden top to prevent rigging straps from damaging unit.

Fig. 7 - Rigging Details

Positioning on Curb —

Position unit on roof curb so that the following clearances are maintained: $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6.4 mm) clearance between the roof curb and the base rail inside the front and back, 0.0 in. clearance between the roof curb and the base rail inside on the duct end of the unit. This will result in the distance between the roof curb and the base rail inside on the condenser end of the unit being approximately equal to Fig. 4 and Fig. 5, section C-C.

Although unit is weatherproof, guard against water from higher level runoff and overhangs.

Flue vent discharge must have a minimum horizontal clearance of 4 ft (1220 mm) from electric and gas meters, gas regulators, and gas relief equipment. Minimum distance between unit and other electrically live parts is 48 inches (1220 mm).

Flue gas can deteriorate building materials. Orient unit such that flue gas will not affect building materials. Locate mechanical draft system flue assembly at least 48 in. (1220 mm) from an adjacent building or combustible material.

NOTE: Installation of accessory flue discharge deflector kit will reduce the minimum clearance to combustible material to 18 in. (460 mm).

After unit is in position, remove rigging skids and shipping materials.

Step 7 — Convert to Horizontal and Connect Ductwork (when required)

Unit is shipped in the vertical duct configuration. Unit *without* factory-installed economizer or return air smoke detector option may be field-converted to horizontal ducted configuration. To convert to horizontal configuration, remove screws from side duct opening covers and remove covers. Using the same screws, install covers on vertical duct openings with the insulation-side down. Seals around duct openings must be tight. See Fig. 8.

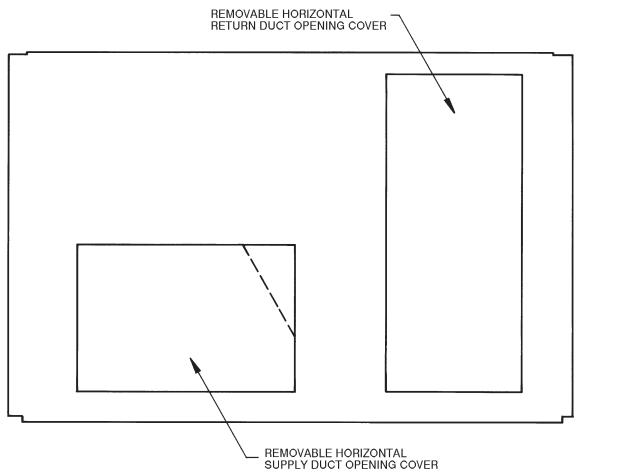


Fig. 8 - Horizontal Conversion Panels

Field-supplied flanges should be attached to horizontal duct openings and all ductwork should be secured to the flanges. Insulate and weatherproof all external ductwork, joints, and roof or building openings with counter flashing and mastic in accordance with applicable codes.

Do not cover or obscure visibility to the unit's informative data plate when insulating horizontal ductwork.

Step 8 — Install Outside Air Hood

Economizer and Two Position Damper Hood Package Removal and Setup - Factory Option

1. The hood is shipped in knock-down form and must be field assembled. The indoor coil access panel is used as the hood top while the hood sides, divider and filter are packaged together, attached to a metal support tray using plastic stretch wrap, and shipped in the return air compartment behind the indoor coil access panel. The hood assembly's metal tray is attached to the basepan and also attached to the damper using two plastic tie-wraps.
2. To gain access to the hood, remove the filter access panel. (See Fig. 9.)

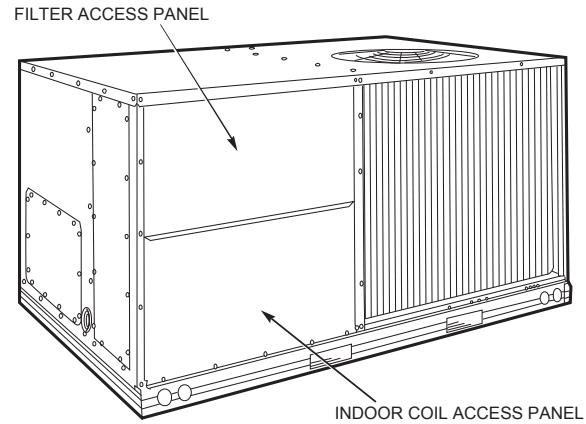


Fig. 9 - Typical Access Panel Locations

3. Locate the (2) screws holding the metal tray to the basepan and remove. Locate and cut the (2) plastic tie-wraps securing the assembly to the damper. (See Fig. 10) Be careful to not damage any wiring or cut tie-wraps securing any wiring.

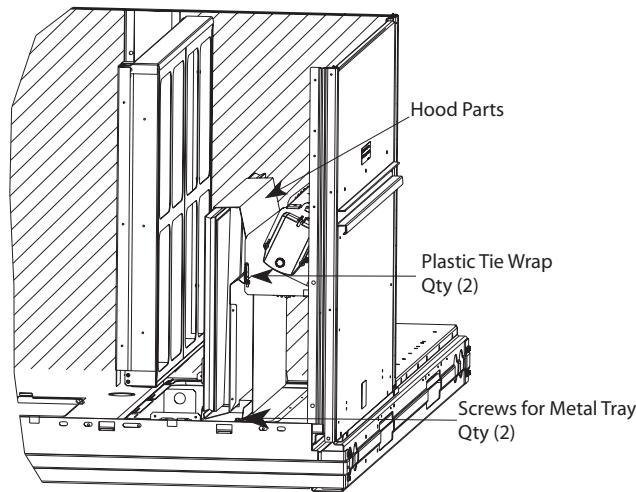


Fig. 10 - Economizer and Two-Position Damper Hood Parts Location

- Carefully lift the hood assembly (with metal tray) through the filter access opening and assemble per the steps outlined in *Economizer Hood and Two-Position Hood*, below.

Economizer Hood and Two-Position Hood —

NOTE: If the power exhaust accessory is to be installed on the unit, the hood shipped with the unit will not be used and must be discarded. Save the aluminum filter for use in the power exhaust hood assembly.

- The indoor coil access panel will be used as the top of the hood. Remove the screws along the sides and bottom of the indoor coil access panel. See Fig. 11.

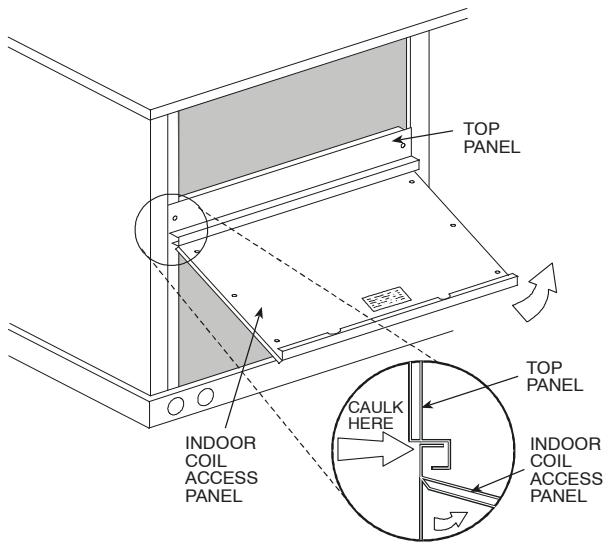


Fig. 11 - Indoor Coil Access Panel Relocation

- Swing out indoor coil access panel and insert the hood sides under the panel (hood top). Use the screws provided to attach the hood sides to the hood top. Use screws provided to attach the hood sides to the unit. See Fig. 12.

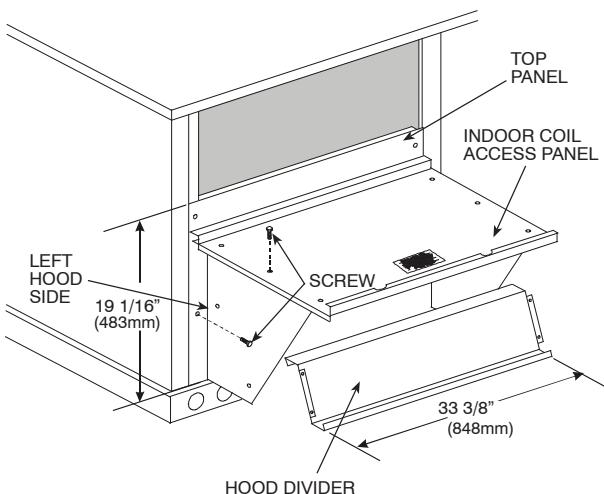


Fig. 12 - Economizer Hood Construction

- Remove the shipping tape holding the economizer barometric relief damper in place (economizer only).
- Insert the hood divider between the hood sides. See Fig. 12 and 13. Secure hood divider with 2 screws on

each hood side. The hood divider is also used as the bottom filter rack for the aluminum filter.

- Open the filter clips which are located underneath the hood top. Insert the aluminum filter into the bottom filter rack (hood divider). Push the filter into position past the open filter clips. Close the filter clips to lock the filter into place. See Fig. 13.
- Caulk the ends of the joint between the unit top panel and the hood top.
- Replace the filter access panel.

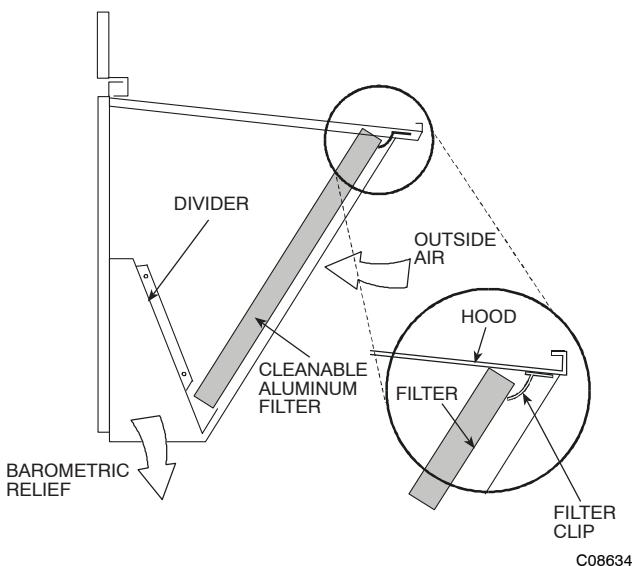


Fig. 13 - Economizer Filter Installation

Step 9 — Install Flue Hood

Flue hood is shipped screwed to the basepan beside the burner compartment access panel. Remove from shipping location and using screws provided, install flue hood and screen in location shown in Fig. 14.

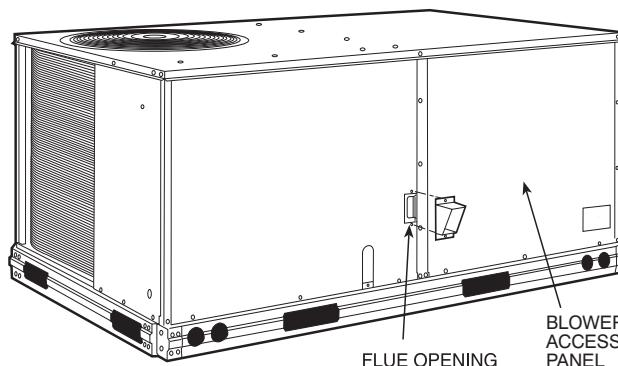


Fig. 14 - Flue Hood Details

Step 10 — Install Gas Piping

Installation of the gas piping must be accordance with local building codes and with applicable national codes. In U.S.A., refer to NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 National Fuel Gas Code (NFGC). In Canada, installation must be accordance with the CAN/CSA B149.1 and CAN/CSA B149.2 installation codes for gas burning appliances.

This unit is factory equipped for use with Natural Gas fuel at elevations up to 2000 ft (610 m) above sea level. Unit may be field converted for operation at elevations above 2000 ft (610 m) and/or for use with liquefied petroleum fuel. See accessory kit installation instructions regarding these accessories.

NOTE: Furnace gas input rate on rating plate is for installation up to 2000 ft (610 m) above sea level. In U.S.A. the input rating for altitudes above 2000 ft (610 m) must be derated by 4% for each 1000 ft (305 m) above sea level. In Canada the input rating must be derated by 10% for altitudes of 2000 ft (610 m) to 4500 ft (1372 m) above sea level.

For natural gas applications, gas pressure at unit gas connection must not be less than 4 in. wg (996 Pa) or greater than 13 in. wg (3240 Pa) while the unit is operating. For liquified petroleum applications, the gas pressure must not be less than 11 in. wg (2740 Pa) or greater than 13 in. wg (3240 Pa) at the unit connection.

The gas supply pipe enters the unit at the burner access panel on the front side of the unit, through the long slot at the bottom of the access panel. The gas connection to the unit is made to the $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. or $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. FPT gas inlet port on the unit gas valve.

Table 2 – Natural Gas Supply Line Pressure Ranges

UNIT MODEL	UNIT SIZE	MIN	MAX
581J	07, 08, 09, 12	4.0 in. wg (996 Pa)	13.0 in. wg (3240 Pa)

⚠ CAUTION

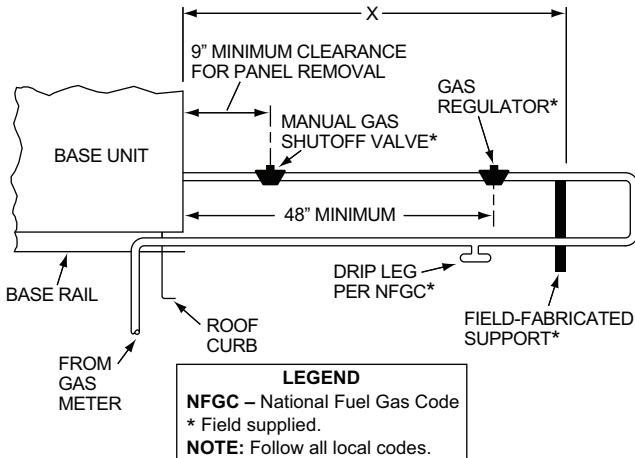
EQUIPMENT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in damage to equipment.

When connecting the gas line to the unit gas valve, the installer MUST use a backup wrench to prevent damage to the valve.

Install a gas supply line that runs to the unit heating section. Refer to the NFPA 54/NFGC or equivalent code for gas pipe sizing data. Do not use a pipe smaller than the size specified. Size the gas supply line to allow for a maximum pressure drop of 0.5-in wg (124 Pa) between gas regulator source and unit gas valve connection when unit is operating at high-fire flow rate.

The gas supply line can approach the unit in three ways: horizontally from outside the unit (across the roof), thru-curb/under unit basepan (accessory kit required) or through unit basepan (factory-option or accessory kit required). Consult accessory kit installation instructions for details on these installation methods. Observe clearance to gas line components per Fig. 15.

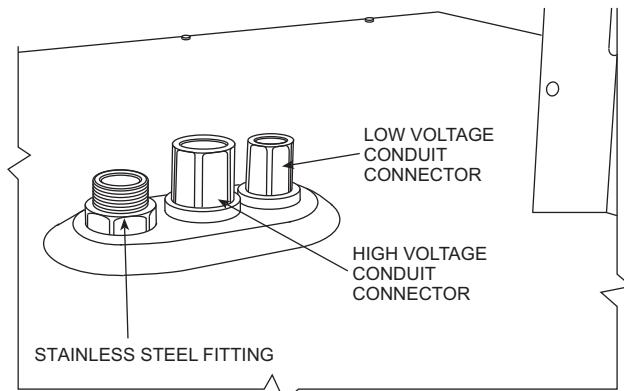


C11091

**Fig. 15 - Gas Piping Guide
(with Accessory Thru-the-Curb Service Connections)**

Factory-Option Thru-Base Connections (Gas Connections) —

This service connection kit consists of a NPT gas adapter fitting, an electrical bulkhead connector and a $\frac{3}{4}$ -in electrical bulkhead connector, all factory-installed in the embossed (raised) section of the unit basepan in the condenser section.



C008621

Fig. 16 - Thru-Base Connection Fittings

The thru-base gas connector has male and female threads. The male threads protrude above the basepan of the unit; the female threads protrude below the basepan.

Check tightness of connector lock nuts before connecting gas piping.

Gas Line: Install a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in (08 & 09 size Low Gas units only) or $\frac{3}{4}$ -in (for all other units) NPT street elbow on the thru-base gas fitting. Attach an appropriate size pipe nipple with minimum length of 16-in (406 mm) (field-supplied) to the street elbow and extend it through the access panel at the gas support bracket. See Fig. 17.

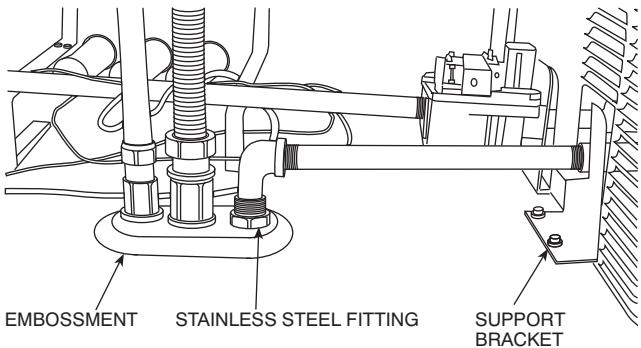


Fig. 17 - Gas Line Piping

Other hardware required to complete the installation of the gas supply line will include a manual shutoff valve, a sediment trap (drip leg) and a ground-joint union. A pressure regulator valve may also be required (to convert gas pressure from pounds to inches of pressure). The manual shutoff valve must be located within 6-ft (1.83 m) of the unit. The union, located in the final leg entering the unit, must be located at least 9-in (230 mm) away from the access panel to permit the panel to be removed for service. If a regulator valve is installed, it must be located a minimum of 4-ft (1220 mm) away from the unit's flue outlet. Some municipal codes require that the manual shutoff valve be located upstream of the sediment trap. See Fig. 18 and Fig. 19 for typical piping arrangements for gas piping that has been routed through the sidewall of the curb. See Fig. 20 for typical piping arrangement when thru-base is used. Ensure that all piping does not block access to the unit's main control box or limit the required working space in front of the control box.

When installing the gas supply line, observe local codes pertaining to gas pipe installations. Refer to the NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 NFCC latest edition (in Canada, CAN/CSA B149.1). In the absence of local building codes, adhere to the following pertinent recommendations:

1. Avoid low spots in long runs of pipe. Grade all pipe $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. in every 15 ft (7 mm in every 5 m) to prevent traps. Grade all horizontal runs downward to risers. Use risers to connect to heating section and to meter.
2. Protect all segments of piping system against physical and thermal damage. Support all piping with appropriate straps, hangers, etc. Use a minimum of one hanger every 6 ft (1.8 m). For pipe sizes larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., follow recommendations of national codes.
3. Apply joint compound (pipe dope) sparingly and only to male threads of joint when making pipe connections. Use only pipe dope that is resistant to action of liquefied petroleum gases as specified by local and/or national codes. If using PTFE (Teflon) tape, ensure the material is Double Density type and is labeled for use on gas lines. Apply tape per manufacturer's instructions.
4. Pressure-test all gas piping in accordance with local and national plumbing and gas codes before connecting piping to unit.

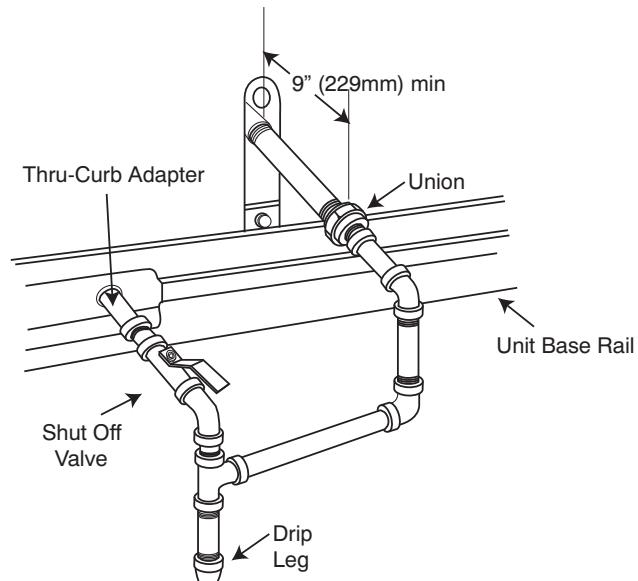
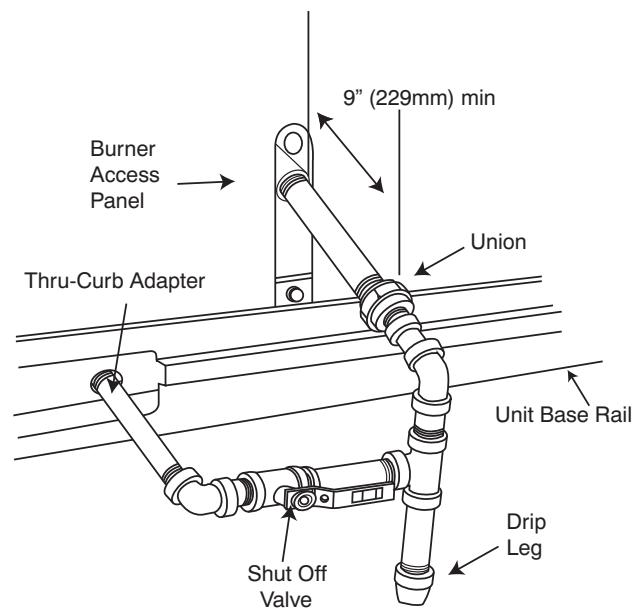


Fig. 18 - Gas Piping with Thru-Curb Accessory



**Fig. 19 - Gas Piping with Thru-Curb Accessory
(alternate layout)**

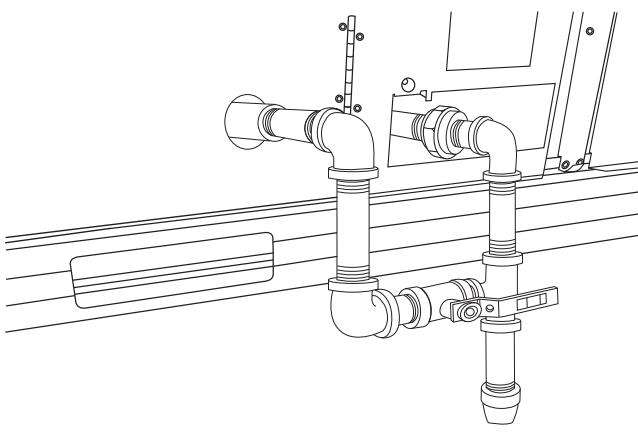


Fig. 20 - Gas Piping with Thru-Base Accessory

NOTE: Pressure test the gas supply system after the gas supply piping is connected to the gas valve. The supply piping must be disconnected from the gas valve during the testing of the piping systems when test pressure is in excess of 0.5 psig (3450 Pa). Pressure test the gas supply piping system at pressures equal to or less than 0.5 psig (3450 Pa). The unit heating section must be isolated from the gas piping system by closing the external main manual shutoff valve and slightly opening the ground-joint union.

Check for gas leaks at the field-installed and factory-installed gas lines after all piping connections have been completed. Use soap-and-water solution (or method specified by local codes and/or regulations).

! WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death and/or property damage.

- Connect gas pipe to unit using a backup wrench to avoid damaging gas controls.
- Never purge a gas line into a combustion chamber.
- Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. Use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections.
- Use proper length of pipe to avoid stress on gas control manifold.

NOTE: If orifice hole appears damaged or it is suspected to have been redrilled, check orifice hole with a numbered drill bit of correct size. Never redrill an orifice. A burr-free and squarely aligned orifice hole is essential for proper flame characteristics.

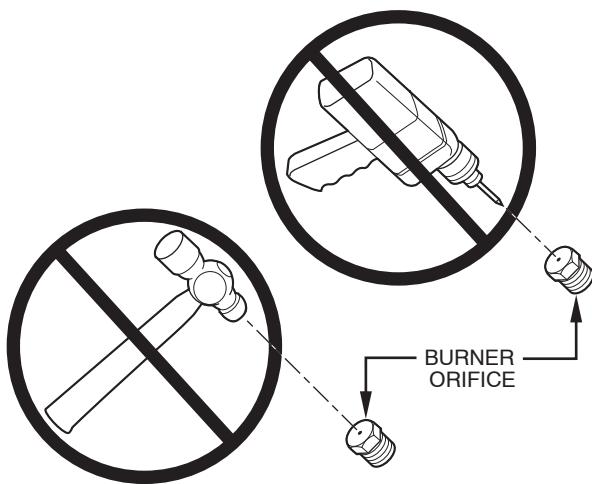


Fig. 21 - Orifice Hole

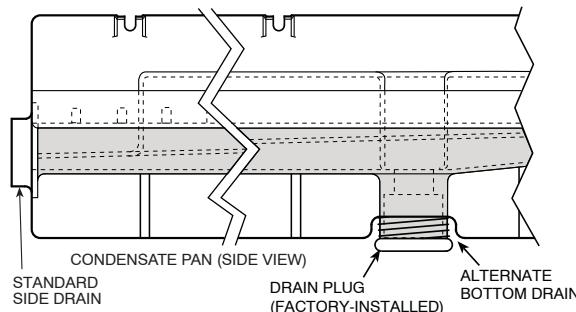
A93059

Step 11 — Install External Condensate Trap and Line

The unit has one 3/4-in. condensate drain connection on the end of the condensate pan and an alternate connection on the bottom. See Fig. 22. Unit airflow configuration does not determine which drain connection to use. Either drain connection can be used with vertical or horizontal applications.

When using the standard side drain connection, ensure the red plug in the alternate bottom connection is tight. Do this before setting the unit in place. The red drain pan can be tightened with a 1 1/2-in. square socket drive extension.

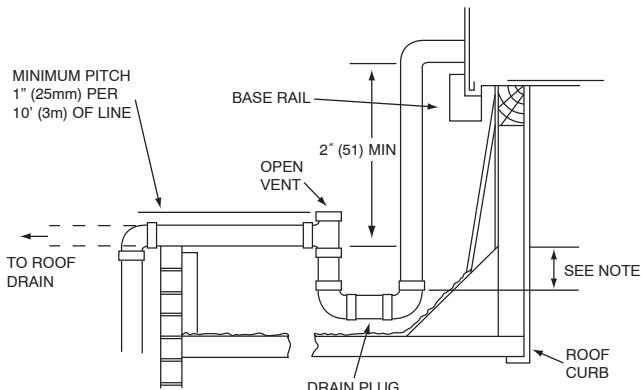
To use the alternate bottom drain connection, remove the red drain plug from the bottom connection (use a 1 1/2-in. square socket drive extension) and install it in the side drain connection.



C08021

Fig. 22 - Condensate Drain Pan (Side View)

The piping for the condensate drain and external trap can be completed after the unit is in place. See Fig. 23.



NOTE: Trap should be deep enough to offset maximum unit static difference. A 4" (102) trap is recommended

C08022

Fig. 23 - Condensate Drain Piping Details

All units must have an external trap for condensate drainage. Install a trap at least 4-in. (102 mm) deep and protect against freeze-up. If drain line is installed downstream from the external trap, pitch the line away from the unit at 1-in. per 10 ft (25 mm in 3 m) of run. Do not use a pipe size smaller than the unit connection (3/4-in.).

Step 12 — Make Electrical Connections

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

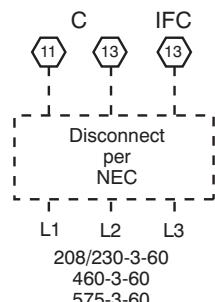
Do not use gas piping as an electrical ground. Unit cabinet must have an uninterrupted, unbroken electrical ground to minimize the possibility of personal injury if an electrical fault should occur. This ground may consist of electrical wire connected to unit ground lug in control compartment, or conduit approved for electrical ground when installed in accordance with NEC (National Electrical Code); ANSI/NFPA 70, latest edition (in Canada, Canadian Electrical Code CSA [Canadian Standards Association] C22.1), and local electrical codes.

NOTE: Field-supplied wiring shall conform with the limitations of minimum 63°F (33°C) rise.

Field Power Supply —

If equipped with optional Powered Convenience Outlet: The power source leads to the convenience outlet's transformer primary are not factory connected. Installer must connect these leads according to required operation of the convenience outlet. If an always-energized convenience outlet operation is desired, connect the source leads to the line side of the unit-mounted disconnect. (Check with local codes to ensure this method is acceptable in your area.) If a de-energize via unit disconnect switch operation of the convenience outlet is desired, connect the source leads to the load side of the unit disconnect. On a unit without a unit-mounted disconnect, connect the source leads to compressor contactor C and indoor fan contactor IFC pressure lugs with unit field power leads (see Fig. 24).

Units Without Disconnect Option



Units With Disconnect Option

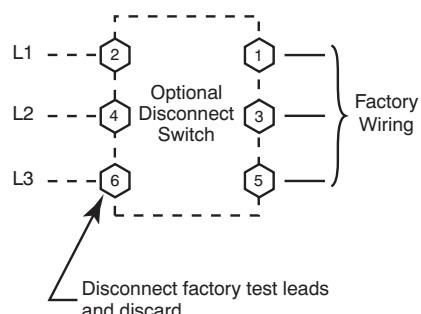


Fig. 24 - Power Wiring Connections

C11109

Field power wires will be connected line-side pressure lugs on the power terminal block or at factory-installed option non-fused disconnect.

Field power wires are connected to the unit at line-side pressure lugs on compressor contactor C and indoor fan contactor IFC (see wiring diagram label for control box component arrangement) or at factory-installed option non-fused disconnect switch. Max wire size is #4 AWG (copper only).

NOTE: TEST LEADS - Unit may be equipped with short leads (pigtails) on the field line connection points on contactor C or optional disconnect switch. These leads are for factory run-test purposes only; remove and discard before connecting field power wires to unit connection points. Make field power connections directly to line connection pressure lugs only.

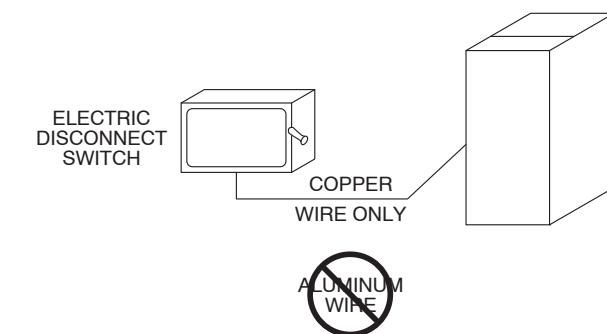
⚠ WARNING

FIRE HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in intermittent operation or performance satisfaction.

Do not connect aluminum wire between disconnect switch and 581J unit. Use only copper wire. (See Fig. 25.)

581J



A93033

Fig. 25 - Disconnect Switch and Unit

Units with Factory-Installed Disconnect —

The factory-installed option disconnect switch is located in a weatherproof enclosure located under the main control box. The manual switch handle is accessible through an opening in the access panel.

Units Without Factory-Installed Disconnect —

When installing units, provide a disconnect switch per NEC (National Electrical Code) of adequate size. Disconnect sizing data is provided on the unit informative plate. Locate on unit cabinet or within sight of the unit per national or local codes. Do not cover unit informative plate if mounting the disconnect on the unit cabinet.

All Units —

All field wiring must comply with NEC and all local codes. Size wire based on MCA (Minimum Circuit Amps) on the unit informative plate. See Fig. 24 for power wiring connections to the unit power terminal block and equipment ground. Maximum wire size is #4 ga AWG per pole.

Provide a ground-fault and short-circuit over-current protection device (fuse or breaker) per NEC Article 440 (or local codes). Refer to unit informative data plate for MOCP (Maximum Over-current Protection) device size.

All units except 208/230-v units are factory wired for the voltage shown on the nameplate. *If the 208/230-v unit is to be connected to a 208-v power supply, the control transformer must be rewired by moving the black wire with the 1/4-in. female spade connector from the 230-v connection and moving it to the 208-v 1/4-in. male terminal on the primary side of the transformer.* Refer to unit label diagram for additional information.

Voltage to compressor terminals during operation must be within voltage range indicated on unit nameplate. See Table 5. On 3-phase units, voltages between phases must be balanced within 2% and the current within 10%. Use the formula shown in the legend for Table 5, Note 2 to determine the percent of voltage imbalance. Operation on improper line voltage or excessive phase imbalance constitutes abuse and may cause damage to electrical components. Such operation would invalidate any applicable Bryant warranty.

NOTE: Check all factory and field electrical connections for tightness.

Convenience Outlets —

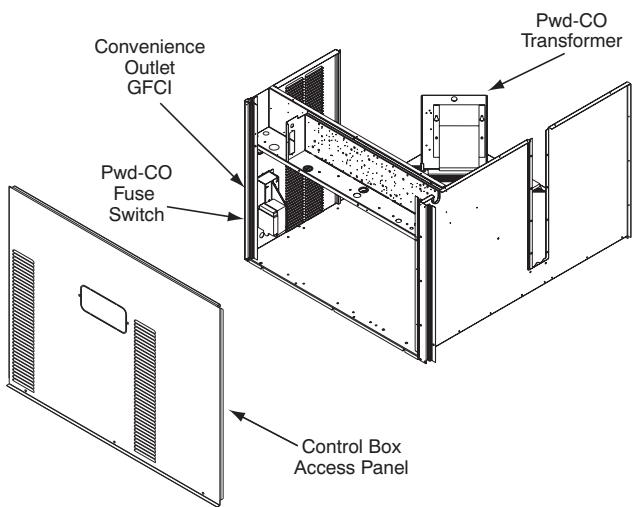
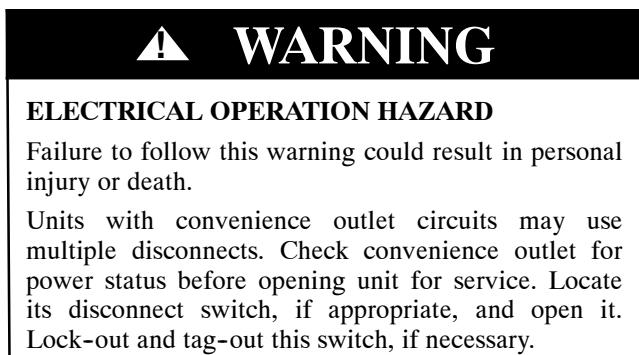


Fig. 26 - Convenience Outlet Location

Two types of convenience outlets are offered on 581J models: Non-powered and unit-powered. Both types provide a 125-volt GFCI (ground-fault

circuit-interrupter) duplex receptacle rated at 15-A behind a hinged waterproof access cover, located on the end panel of the unit. See Fig. 26.

Installing Weatherproof Cover: A weatherproof while-in-use cover for the factory-installed convenience outlets is now required by UL standards. This cover cannot be factory-mounted due to its depth; it must be installed at unit installation. For shipment, the convenience outlet is covered with a blank cover plate.

The weatherproof cover kit is shipped in the unit's control box. The kit includes the hinged cover, a backing plate and gasket.

DISCONNECT ALL POWER TO UNIT AND CONVENIENCE OUTLET. LOCK-OUT AND TAG-OUT ALL POWER.

Remove the blank cover plate at the convenience outlet; discard the blank cover.

Loosen the two screws at the GFCI duplex outlet, until approximately 1/2-in (13 mm) under screw heads are exposed. Press the gasket over the screw heads. Slip the backing plate over the screw heads at the keyhole slots and align with the gasket; tighten the two screws until snug (do not over-tighten).

Mount the weatherproof cover to the backing plate as shown in Fig. 27. Remove two slot fillers in the bottom of the cover to permit service tool cords to exit the cover. Check for full closing and latching.

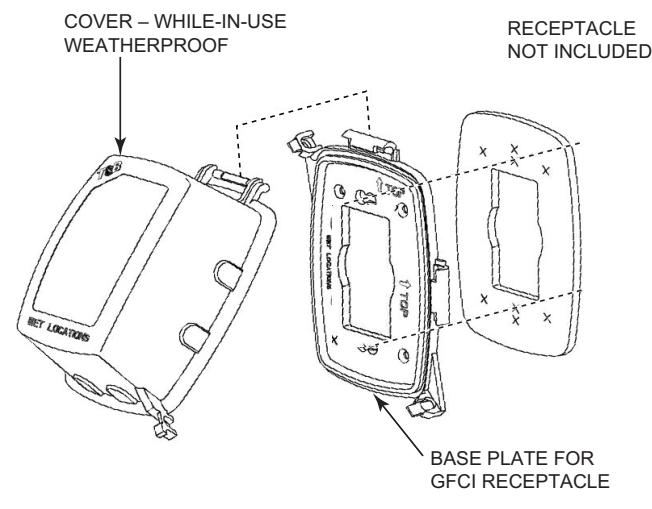


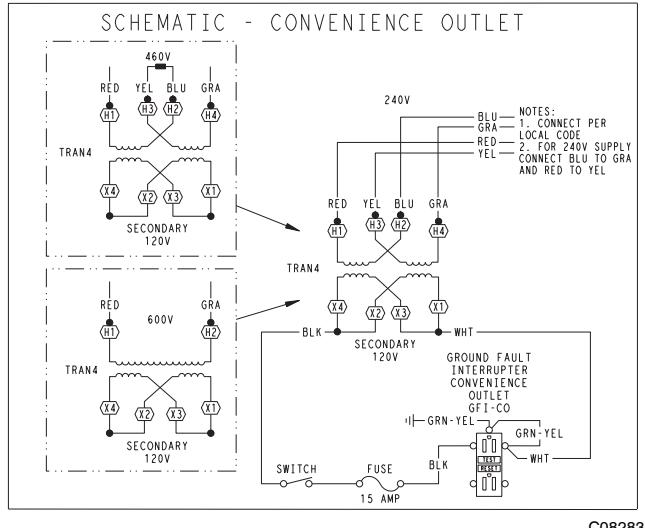
Fig. 27 - Weatherproof Cover Installation

Non-powered type: This type requires the field installation of a general-purpose 125-volt 15-A circuit powered from a source elsewhere in the building. Observe national and local codes when selecting wire size, fuse or breaker requirements and disconnect switch size and location. Route 125-v power supply conductors into the bottom of the utility box containing the duplex receptacle.

Unit-powered type: A unit-mounted transformer is factory-installed to stepdown the main power supply voltage to the unit to 115-v at the duplex receptacle. This option also includes a manual switch with fuse, located in a utility box and mounted on a bracket behind the

convenience outlet; access is through the unit's control box access panel. See Fig. 26.

The primary leads to the convenience outlet transformer are not factory-connected. Selection of primary power source is a customer-option. If local codes permit, the transformer primary leads can be connected at the line-side terminals on the unit-mounted non-fused disconnect or HACR breaker switch; this will provide service power to the unit when the unit disconnect switch or HACR switch is open. Other connection methods will result in the convenience outlet circuit being de-energized when the unit disconnect or HACR switch is open. See Fig. 28.



C08283

UNIT VOLTAGE	CONNECT AS	PRIMARY CONNECTIONS	TRANSFORMER TERMINALS
208, 230	240	L1: RED +YEL L2: BLU + GRA	H1 + H3 H2 + H4
460	480	L1: RED Splice BLU + YEL L2: GRA	H1 H2 + H3 H4
575	600	L1: RED L2: GRA	H1 H2

Fig. 28 - Powered Convenience Outlet Wiring

Duty Cycle: the unit-powered convenience outlet has a duty cycle limitation. The transformer is intended to provide power on an intermittent basis for service tools, lamps, etc; it is not intended to provide 15-amps loading for continuous duty loads (such as electric heaters for overnight use). Observe a 50% limit on circuit loading above 8-amps (i.e., limit loads exceeding 8-amps to 30 minutes of operation every hour).

Test the GFCI receptacle by pressing the TEST button on the face of the receptacle to trip and open the receptacle. Check for proper grounding wires and power line phasing if the GFCI receptacle does not trip as required. Press the RESET button to clear the tripped condition.

Fuse on power type: The factory fuse is a Bussman "Fusetron" T-15, non-renewable screw-in (Edison base) type plug fuse.

Using unit-mounted convenience outlets: Units with unit-mounted convenience outlet circuits will often require that two disconnects be opened to de-energize all power to the unit. Treat all units as electrically energized until the convenience outlet power is also checked and de-energization is confirmed. Observe National Electrical Code Article 210, Branch Circuits, for use of convenience outlets.

Factory-Option Thru-Base Connections (Electrical Connections) —

This service connection kit consists of a 1/2-in electrical bulkhead connector and a 1 1/4-in electrical bulkhead connector, all factory-installed in the embossed (raised) section of the unit basepan in the condenser section. The 1/2-in bulkhead connector enables the low-voltage control wires to pass through the basepan. The 1 1/4-in electrical bulkhead connector allows the high-voltage power wires to pass through the basepan. See Fig. 16.

Check tightness of connector lock nuts before connecting electrical conduits.

Field-supplied and field-installed liquidtight conduit connectors and conduit may be attached to the connectors on the basepan. Pull correctly rated high voltage and low voltage through appropriate conduits. Connect the power conduit to the internal disconnect (if unit is so equipped) or to the external disconnect (through unit side panel). A hole must be field cut in the main control box bottom on the left side so the 24-v control connections can be made. Connect the control power conduit to the unit control box at this hole.

Units without Thru-Base Connections —

1. Install power wiring conduit through side panel openings. Install conduit between disconnect and control box.
2. Install power lines to terminal connections as shown in Fig. 24.

Field Control Wiring —

The 581J unit requires an external temperature control device. This device can be a thermostat emulation device provided as part of a third-party Building Management System.

Thermostat —

Install a Bryant-approved accessory 2-stage thermostat according to installation instructions included with the accessory. Locate the thermostat accessory on a solid wall in the conditioned space to sense average temperature in accordance with the thermostat installation instructions.

If the thermostat contains a logic circuit requiring 24-v power, use a thermostat cable or equivalent single leads of different colors with minimum of seven leads. If the thermostat does not require a 24-v source (no "C" connection required), use a thermostat cable or equivalent with minimum of six leads. Check the thermostat installation instructions for additional features which might require additional conductors in the cable.

For wire runs up to 50 ft. (15 m), use no. 18 AWG (American Wire Gage) insulated wire (35°C minimum). For 50 to 75 ft. (15 to 23 m), use no. 16 AWG insulated wire (35°C minimum). For over 75 ft. (23 m), use no. 14 AWG insulated wire (35°C minimum). All wire sizes larger than no. 18 AWG cannot be directly connected to the thermostat and will require a junction box and splice at the thermostat.

581J

Typical Thermostat Connections

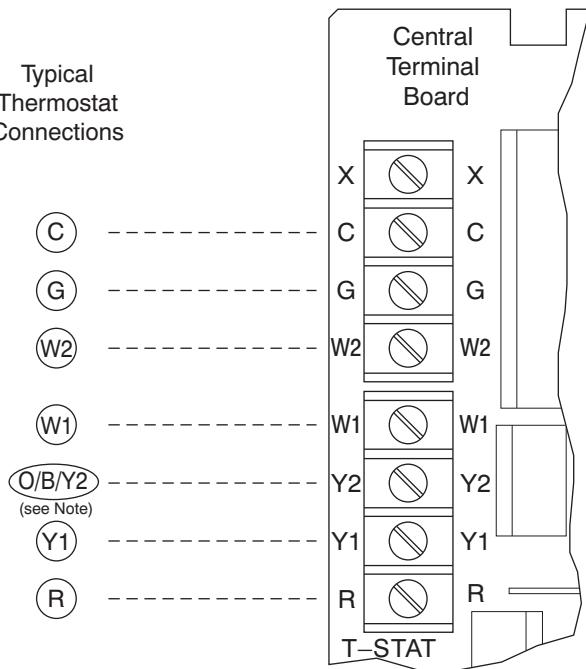
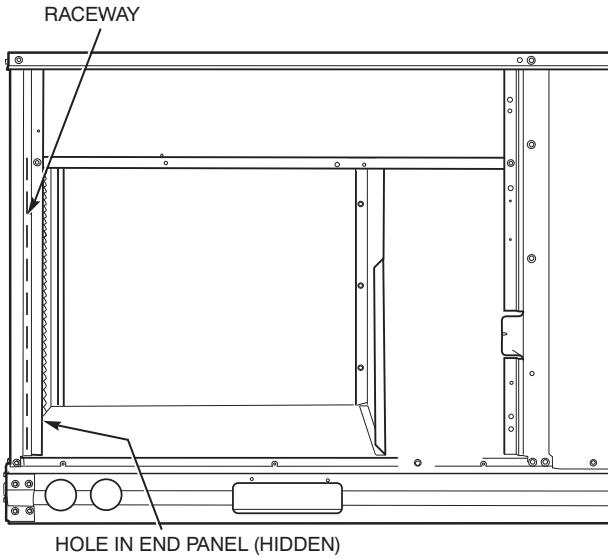


Fig. 29 - Typical Low-Voltage Control Connections

C09350

Unit without Thru-Base Connection Kit —

Pass the thermostat control wires through the hole provided in the end panel (see item "D" in the view labeled "LEFT" in Fig. 1 or Fig. 2); then feed the wires through the raceway built into the corner post to the control box. Pull the wires over to the terminal strip on the upper-left corner of the Central Terminal Board (CTB). See Fig. 30.



C08027

Fig. 30 - Field Control Wiring Raceway

NOTE: If thru-the-bottom connections accessory is used, refer to the accessory installation instructions for information on routing power and control wiring.

Heat Anticipator Settings —

Set heat anticipator settings at 0.14 amp for the first stage and 0.14 amp for second-stage heating, when available.

Perfect Humidity™ Control Connections

Perfect Humidity - Space RH Controller —

NOTE: Perfect Humidity is a factory installed option which is only available for units equipped with belt-drive motors.

The Perfect Humidity dehumidification system requires a field-supplied and -installed space relative humidity control device. This device may be a separate humidistat control (contact closes on rise in space RH above control setpoint) or a combination thermostat-humidistat control device such as Bryant's EDGE® Pro Thermidistat with isolated contact set for dehumidification control. The humidistat is normally used in applications where a temperature control is already provided (such as a third-party Building Management System).

To connect a field-supplied humidistat:

1. Route the humidistat 2-conductor cable (field-supplied) through the hole provided in the unit corner post.
2. Feed wires through the raceway built into the corner post (see Fig. 30) to the 24-v barrier located on the left side of the control box. The raceway provides the UL-required clearance between high-voltage and low-voltage wiring.
3. Use wire nuts to connect humidistat cable to two PINK leads in the low-voltage wiring as shown in Fig. 32. Refer to the instructions for the field-supplied humidistat for more information.

To connect the Edge Programmable Thermidistat (T6-PRH01-A):

1. Route the Edge Programmable Thermostat multi-conductor cable (field-supplied) through the hole provided in the unit corner post.
2. Feed wires through the raceway build into the corner post (see Fig. 30) to the 24-v barrier located on the left side of the control box. The raceway provides the UL-required clearance between high-voltage and low-voltage wiring.
3. The Edge Programmable Thermostat has dry contacts at terminals D1 and D2 for dehumidification operation (see Fig. 33). The dry contacts must be wired between CTB terminal R and the PINK lead to the LTLO switch with field-supplied wire nuts. Refer to the installation instructions included with the Bryant Edge Programmable Thermidistat device for more information.

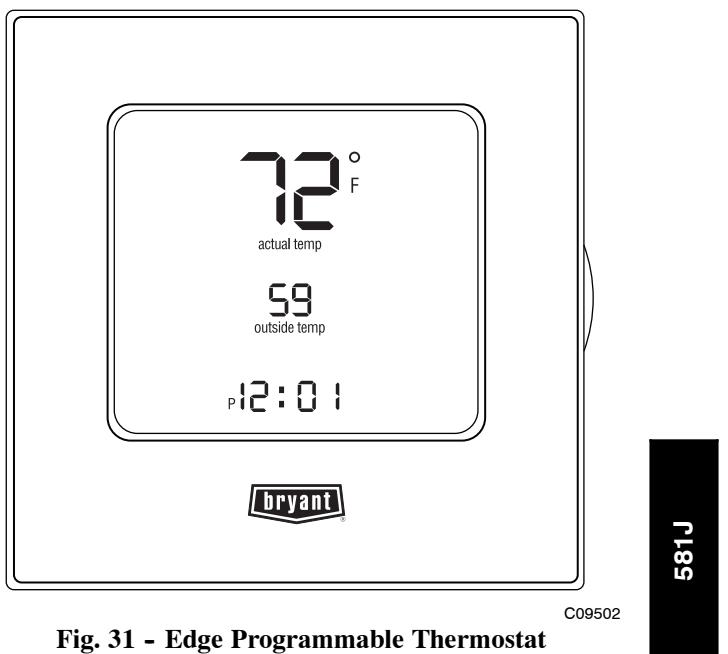


Fig. 31 - Edge Programmable Thermostat

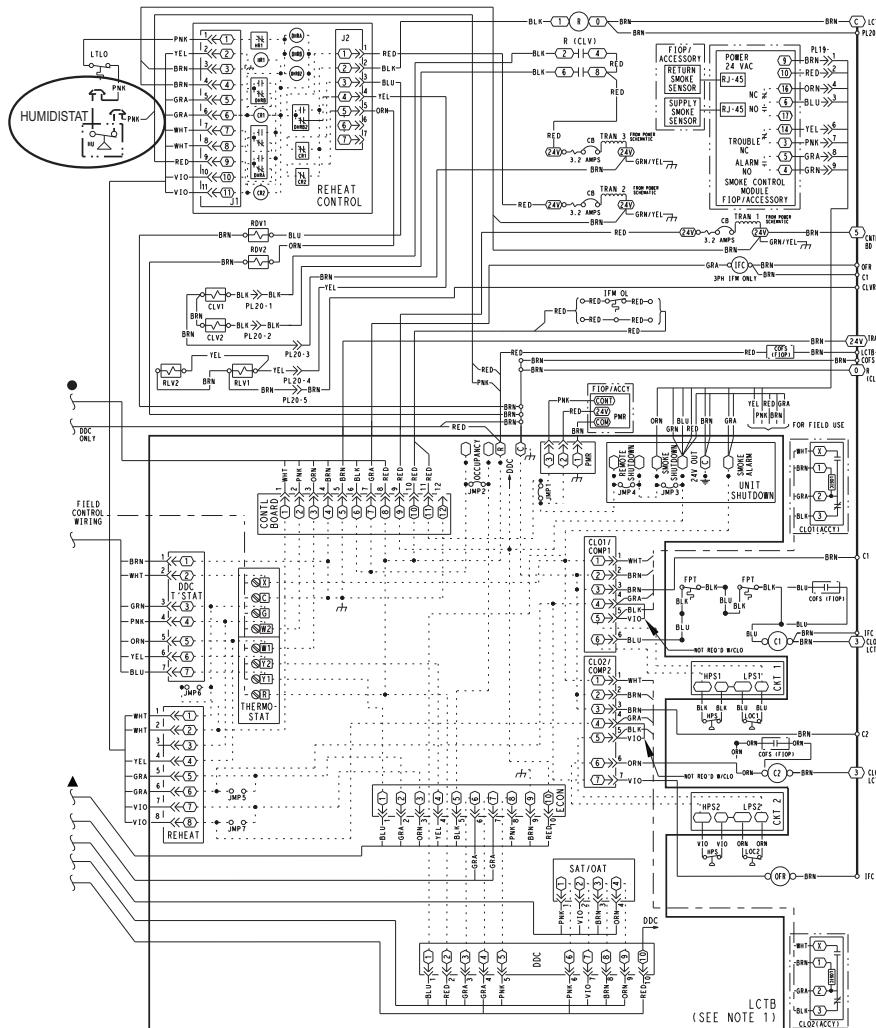


Fig. 32 - Typical Perfect Humidity™ Dehumidification System Humidistat Wiring

C11071

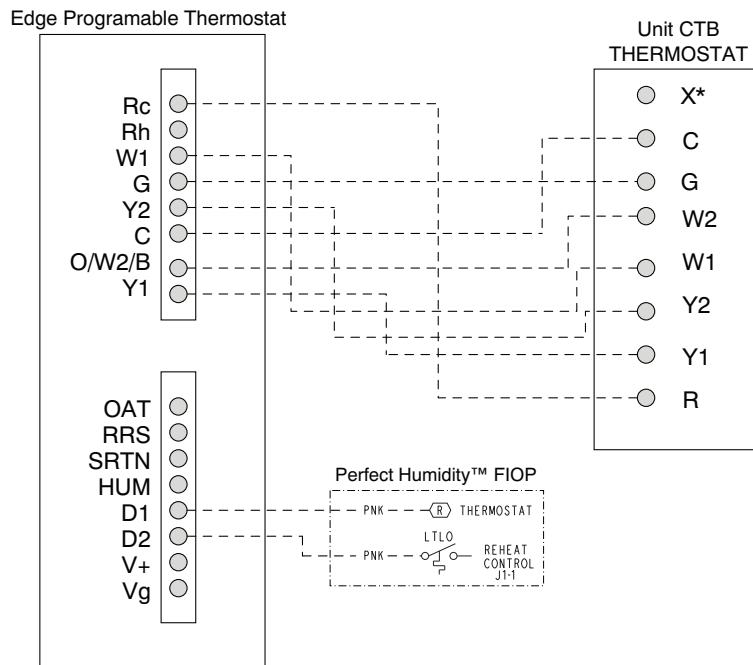


Fig. 33 - Typical Rooftop Unit with Perfect Humidity Dehumidification System with Edge Programmable Thermostat

C09501

RTU Open Control System

The RTU Open control is factory-mounted in the 48DC*D unit's main control box, to the left of the CTB. See Fig. 35. Factory wiring is completed through harnesses connected to the CTB. Field connections for RTU Open sensors will be made at the Phoenix connectors on the RTU Open board. The factory-installed RTU Open control includes the supply-air temperature (SAT) sensor. The outdoor air temperature (OAT) sensor is included in the FIOP/accessory EconoMi\$er2 package.

The RTU Open controller is an integrated component of the Bryant rooftop unit. Its internal application programming provides optimum performance and energy efficiency. RTU Open enables the unit to run in 100% stand-alone control mode, Bryant's I-Vu Open network, or a Third Party Building Automation System (BAS). On-board DIP switches allow you to select your protocol (and baud rate) of choice among the four most popular protocols in use today: BACnet, Modbus, Johnson N2 and LonWorks. (See Fig. 34.)

Refer to Table 3, RTU Open Controller Inputs and Outputs for locations of all connections to the RTU Open board.

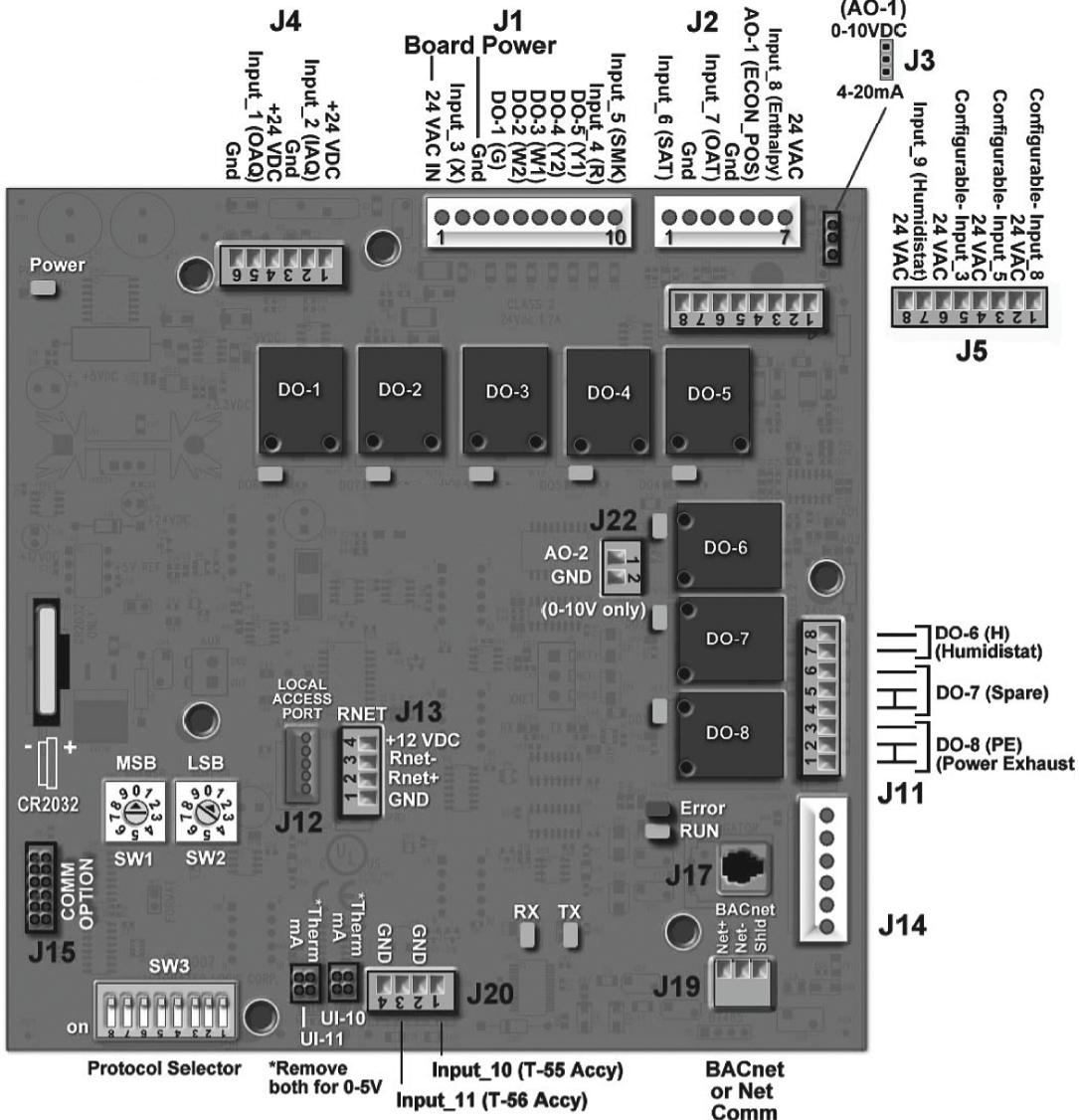


Fig. 34 - RTU Open Multi-Protocol Control Board

C10811

YAC CONTROL 208/230V, 460V, 575V
 7.5-10TON YAC (2)COMPR T1
 7.5-8.5TON YAC (2)COMPR T2

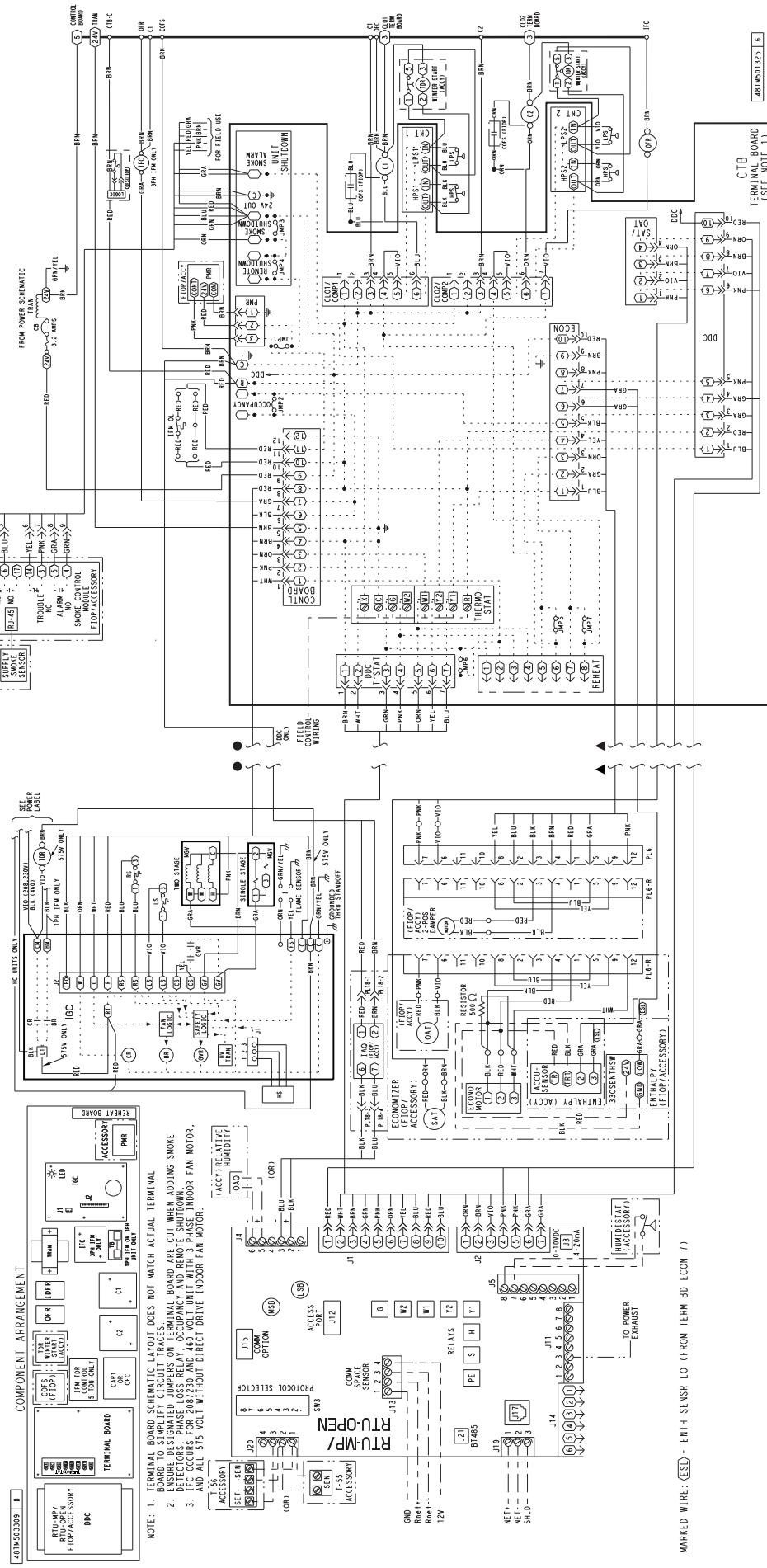


Fig. 35 - RTU Open System Control Wiring Diagram

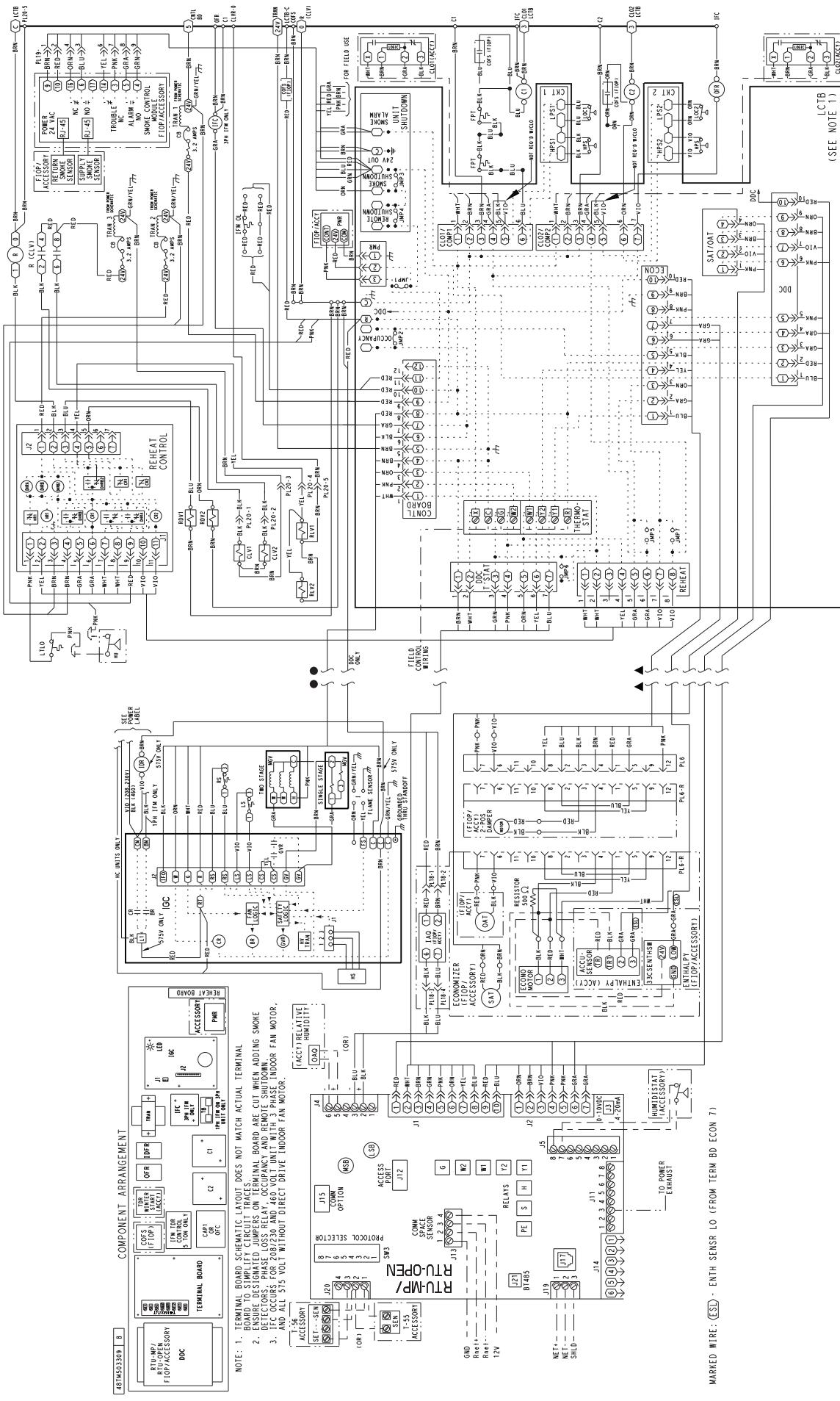


Fig. 36 - RTU Open System Control Wiring Diagram with Perfect Humidity™

Table 3 – RTU Open Controller Inputs and Outputs

POINT NAME	BACnet OBJECT NAME	TYPE OF I/O	CONNECTION PIN NUMBER(S)
DEDICATED INPUTS			
Space Temp / Zone Temp	zone_temp	AI (10K Thermistor)	J20–1, 2
Supply Air Temperature	sa_temp	AI (10K Thermistor)	J2–1, 2
Outdoor Air Temperature	oa_temp	AI (10K Thermistor)	J2–3, 4
Space Temperature Offset Pot	stpt_adj_offset	AI (100K Potentiometer)	J20–3
Safety Chain Feedback	safety_status	DI (24 VAC)	J1–9
Compressor Safety Status	comp_status	DI (24 VAC)	J1–2
Fire Shutdown Status	firedown_status	DI (24 VAC)	J1–10
Enthalpy Status	enthalpy_status	DI (24 VAC)	J2–6
Humidistat Input Status	humstat_status	DI (24 VAC)	J5–7
CONFIGURABLE INPUTS			
Indoor Air CO2	iaq	AI (4–20 ma)	J4–2 or J4–5
Outdoor Air CO2	oaq	AI (4–20 ma)	
Space Relative Humidity	space_rh	AI (4–20 ma)	
Supply Fan Status*	sfan_status	DI (24 VAC)	J5–1 or J5–3 or J5 5 or J5–7
Filter Status*	filter_status	DI (24 VAC)	
Door Contact Input*	door_contact_status	DI (24 VAC)	
Occupancy Contact*	occ_contact_status	DI (24 VAC)	
OUTPUTS			
Economizer Output	econ_output	AO (4–20ma)	J2–5
Supply Fan Relay State	sfan	DO Relay (24VAC , 1A)	J1–4
Compressor 1 Relay State	comp_1	DO Relay (24VAC , 1A)	J1–8
Compressor 2 Relay State	comp_2	DO Relay (24VAC , 1A)	J1–7
Heat Stage 1 Relay State	heat_1	DO Relay (24VAC , 1A)	J1–6
Heat Stage 2 Relay State	heat_2	DO Relay (24VAC , 1A)	J1–5
Power Exhaust Relay State	pexh	DO Relay (24VAC , 1A)	J11–3
Dehumidification Relay State	dehum	DO Relay (24VAC, 1A)	J11–7, 8

LEGEND

- AI – Analog Input
- AO – Analog Output
- DI – Discrete Input
- DO – Discrete Output

* These inputs (if installed) take the place of the default input on the specific channel according to schematic.
 Parallel pins J5–1 = J2–6, J5–3 = J1–10, J5–5 = J1–2 are used for field-installation.

The RTU Open controller requires the use of a Bryant space sensor. A standard thermostat cannot be used with the RTU Open system.

Supply Air Temperature (SAT) Sensor —

On FIORP-equipped 581J unit, the unit is supplied with a supply-air temperature (SAT) sensor (33ZCSENSAT). This sensor is a tubular probe type, approx 6-inches (12.7 mm) in length. It is a nominal 10-k ohm thermistor.

The SAT is factory-wired. The SAT probe is wire-tied to the supply-air opening (on the horizontal opening end) in its shipping position. Remove the sensor for installation. Re-position the sensor in the flange of the supply-air opening or in the supply air duct (as required by local codes). Drill or punch a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. hole in the flange or duct. Use two field-supplied, self-drilling screws to secure the sensor probe in a horizontal orientation. See Fig. 37.

Outdoor Air Temperature (OAT) Sensor —

The OAT is factory-mounted in the EconoMi\$er2 (FIOP or accessory). It is a nominal 10k ohm thermistor attached to an eyelet mounting ring.

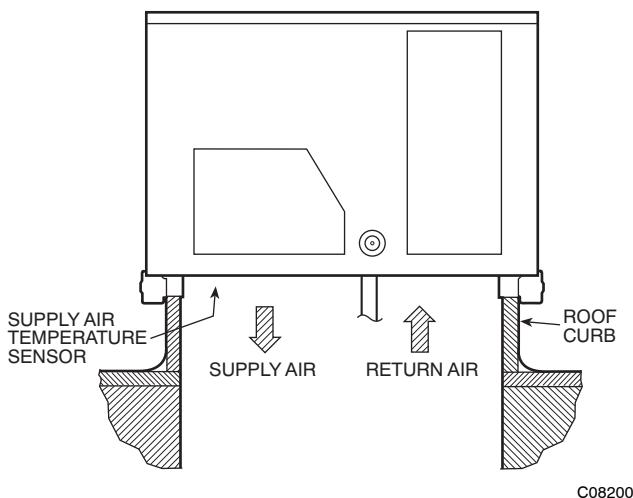


Fig. 37 - Typical Mounting Location for Supply Air Temperature (SAT) Sensor on Small Rooftop Units
C08200

EconoMi\$er2 —

The RTU Open control is used with EconoMi\$er2 (option or accessory) for outdoor air management. The damper position is controlled directly by the RTU Open control; EconoMi\$er2 has no internal logic device.

Outdoor air management functions can be enhanced with field-installation of these accessory control devices:

- Enthalpy control (outdoor air or differential sensors)
- Space CO₂ sensor
- Outdoor air CO₂ sensor

Field Connections

Field connections for accessory sensors and input devices are made the RTU Open, at plugs J1, J2, J4, J5, J11 and J20. All field control wiring that connects to the RTU Open must be routed through the raceway built into the corner post as shown in Fig. 30. The raceway provides the UL required clearance between high- and low-voltage wiring. Pass the control wires through the hole provided in the corner post, then feed the wires thorough the raceway to the RTU Open. Connect to the wires to the removable Phoenix connectors and then reconnect the connectors to the board.

Space Temperature (SPT) Sensors —

There are 2 types of SPT sensors available from Bryant, resistive input non-communicating (T55, T56, and T59) and Rnet communicating (SPS, SPPL, SPP, and SPPF) sensors. Each type has a variety of options consisting of: timed override button, set point adjustment, a LCD screen, and communication tie in. Space temperature can be also be written to from a building network or zoning system. However, it is still recommended that return air duct sensor be installed to allow stand-alone operation for back-up. Refer to the configuration section for details on controller configurations associated with space sensors.

- 33ZCT55SPT, space temperature sensor with override button (T-55)
- 33ZCT56SPT, space temperature sensor with override button and setpoint adjustment (T-56)
- 33ZCT59SPT, space temperature sensor with LCD (liquid crystal display) screen, override button, and setpoint adjustment (T-59)

Use 20 gauge wire to connect the sensor to the controller. The wire is suitable for distances of up to 500 ft. Use a three-conductor shielded cable for the sensor and setpoint adjustment connections. If the setpoint adjustment (slide bar) is not required, then an unshielded, 18 or 20 gauge, two-conductor, twisted pair cable may be used.

Connect T-55: See Fig. 38 for typical T-55 internal connections. Connect the T-55 SEN terminals to RTU Open J20-1 and J20-2. See Fig. 39.

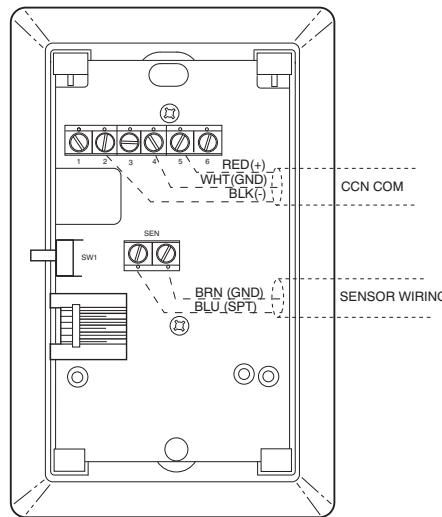


Fig. 38 - T-55 Space Temperature Sensor Wiring C08201

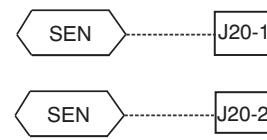


Fig. 39 - RTU Open T-55 Sensor Connections C08460

Connect T-56: See Fig. 40 for T-56 internal connections. Install a jumper between SEN and SET terminals as illustrated. Connect T-56 terminals to RTU Open J20-1, J20-2 and J20-3 per Fig. 41.

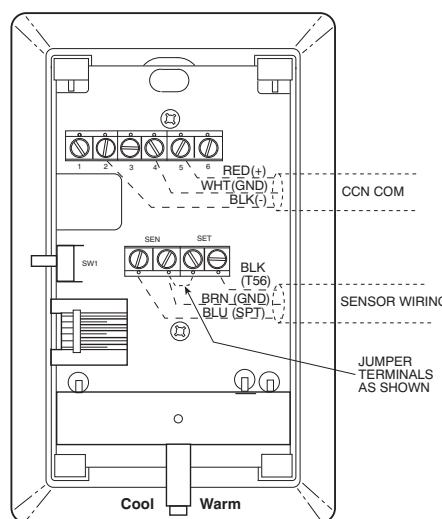


Fig. 40 - T-56 Internal Connections C08202

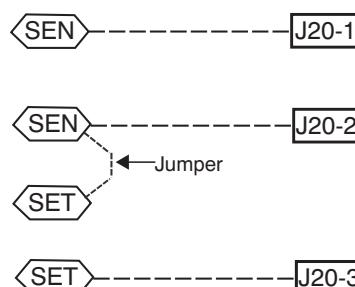
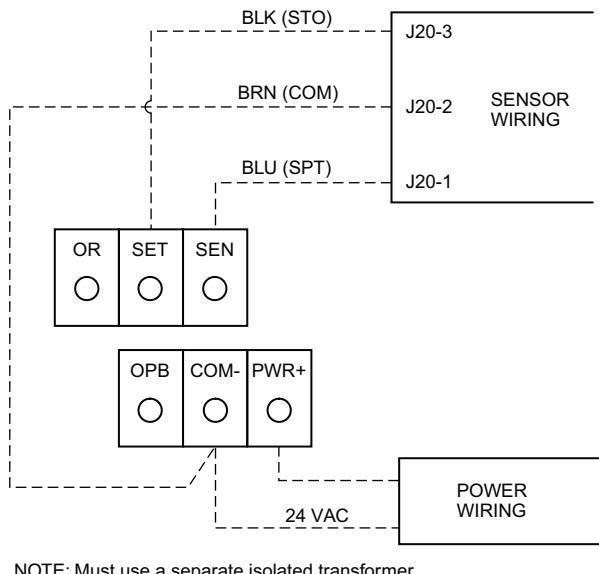


Fig. 41 - RTU Open T-56 Sensor Connections C08461

Connect T-59: The T-59 space sensor requires a separate, isolated power supply of 24 VAC. See Fig. 42 for internal connections at the T-59. Connect the SEN terminal (BLU) to RTU Open J20-1. Connect the COM terminal (BRN) to J20-2. Connect the SET terminal (STO or BLK) to J20-3.



NOTE: Must use a separate isolated transformer.

C10291

Fig. 42 - Space Temperature Sensor Typical Wiring (33ZCT59SPT)

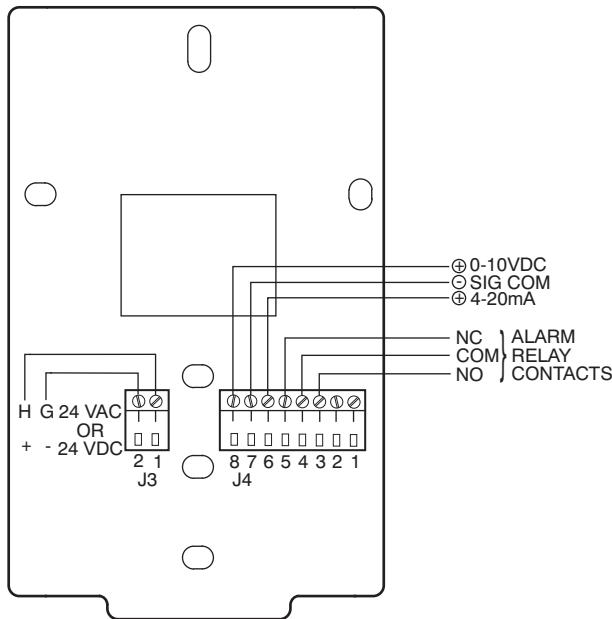
Indoor Air Quality (CO₂) Sensor —

The indoor air quality sensor accessory monitors space carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels. This information is used to monitor IAQ levels. Several types of sensors are available, for wall mounting in the space or in return duct, with and without LCD display, and in combination with space temperature sensors. Sensors use infrared technology to measure the levels of CO₂ present in the space air.

The CO₂ sensors are all factory set for a range of 0 to 2000 ppm and a linear mA output of 4 to 20. Refer to the instructions supplied with the CO₂ sensor for electrical requirements and terminal locations. See Fig. 43 for typical CO₂ sensor wiring schematic.

To accurately monitor the quality of the air in the conditioned air space, locate the sensor near a return-air grille (if present) so it senses the concentration of CO₂ leaving the space. The sensor should be mounted in a location to avoid direct breath contact.

Do not mount the IAQ sensor in drafty areas such as near supply ducts, open windows, fans, or over heat sources. Allow at least 3 ft (0.9 m) between the sensor and any corner. Avoid mounting the sensor where it is influenced by the supply air; the sensor gives inaccurate readings if the supply air is blown directly onto the sensor or if the supply air does not have a chance to mix with the room air before it is drawn into the return airstream.



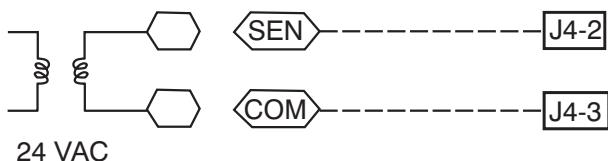
C08635

Fig. 43 - Indoor/Outdoor Air Quality (CO₂) Sensor (33ZCSENC02) - Typical Wiring Diagram

Wiring the Indoor Air Quality Sensor: For each sensor, use two 2-conductor 18 AWG (American Wire Gage) twisted-pair cables (unshielded) to connect the separate isolated 24 vac power source to the sensor and to connect the sensor to the control board terminals.

To connect the sensor to the control, identify the positive (4 to 20 mA) and ground (SIG COM) terminals on the sensor. See Fig. 43. Connect the 4-20 mA terminal to RTU Open J4-2 and connect the SIG COM terminal to RTU Open J4-3. See Fig. 44.

IAQ Sensor



C08462

Fig. 44 - RTU Open / Indoor CO₂ Sensor (33ZCSENC02) Connections

Outdoor Air Quality Sensor (PNO 33ZCSENC02 plus weatherproof enclosure) —

The outdoor air CO₂ sensor is designed to monitor carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels in the outside ventilation air and interface with the ventilation damper in an HVAC system. The OAQ sensor is packaged with an outdoor cover. See Fig. 45. The outdoor air CO₂ sensor must be located in the economizer outside air hood.

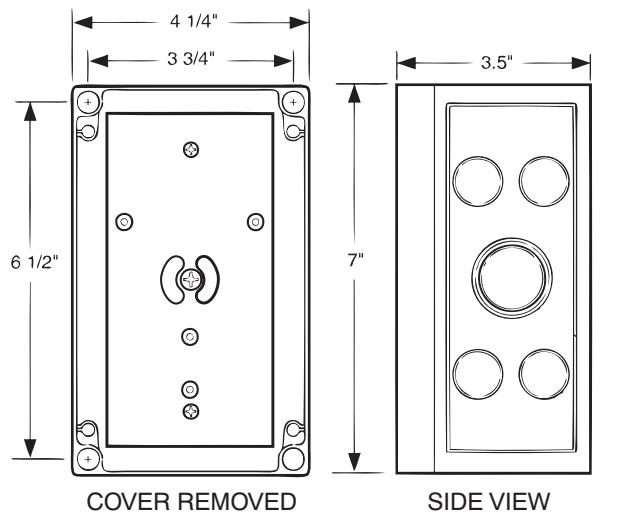


Fig. 45 - Outdoor Air Quality Sensor Cover

Wiring the Outdoor Air CO₂ Sensor: A dedicated power supply is required for this sensor. A two-wire cable is required to wire the dedicated power supply for the sensor. The two wires should be connected to the power supply and terminals 1 and 2.

To connect the sensor to the control, identify the positive (4 to 20 mA) and ground (SIG COM) terminals on the OAQ sensor. See Fig. 43. Connect the 4 to 20 mA terminal to RTU Open J4-5. Connect the SIG COM terminal to RTU Open J4-6. See Fig. 46.

OAQ Sensor/RH Sensor

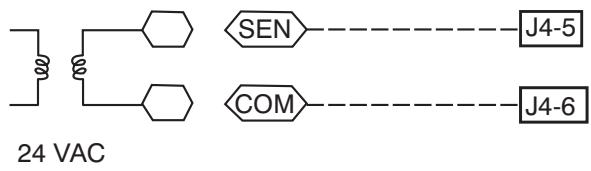


Fig. 46 - RTU Open / Outdoor CO₂ Sensor (33ZCSENCO2) Connections

Smoke Detector/Fire Shutdown (FSD) —

On 581J units equipped with factory-installed Smoke Detector(s), the smoke detector controller implements the unit shutdown through its NC contact set connected to the unit's CTB input. The FSD function is initiated via the smoke detector's Alarm NO contact set. The RTU Open controller communicates the smoke detector's tripped status to the BAS building control. See Figs. 35 and 36, the RTU Open System Control wiring schematics.

The Fire Shutdown Switch configuration, **MENU → Config → Inputs → Input 5**, identifies the normally open status of this input when there is no fire alarm.

Space Humidity Sensor or Humidistat —

Perfect Humidity™ Control Wiring: In units equipped with the Perfect Humidity option there are two pink (PNK) wires loose in the control box used to control the dehumidification function of the unit. These pink wires are meant to be tied to a space humidistat or thermidistat on an electromechanical unit. On RTU Open equipped units these pink wires must be connected to J11-7 & 8 to allow the Open board to operate the dehumidification function for the unit. Disconnect the J11 Phoenix style connector from the board and use the plug screws to secure the pink wires in pins 7 and 8, reconnect the plug to the board at J11.

Relative Humidity Sensors (Space or Duct Mounted):

The accessory space humidity sensor (33ZCSENSRH-01) or duct humidity sensor (33ZCSENDRH-01) is used to measure the relative humidity of air within the space or return air duct. The RH reading is used to control the Perfect Humidity™ option of the rooftop unit. For wiring distances up to 500 ft (152 m), use a 3-conductor, 18 or 20 AWG shielded cable. The shield must be removed from the sensor end of the cable and grounded at the unit end. The current loop power for sensor is provided by the RTU Open controller as 24vdc. Refer to the instructions supplied with the RH sensor for the electrical requirements and terminal locations. RTU Open configurations must be changed after adding an RH sensor. See Fig. 47 and 48 for typical RH sensor wiring.

- J4-1 or J4-4 = 24vdc loop power
- J4-2 or J4-5 = 4-20mA signal input

NOTE: The factory default for dehumidification control is normally open humidistat.

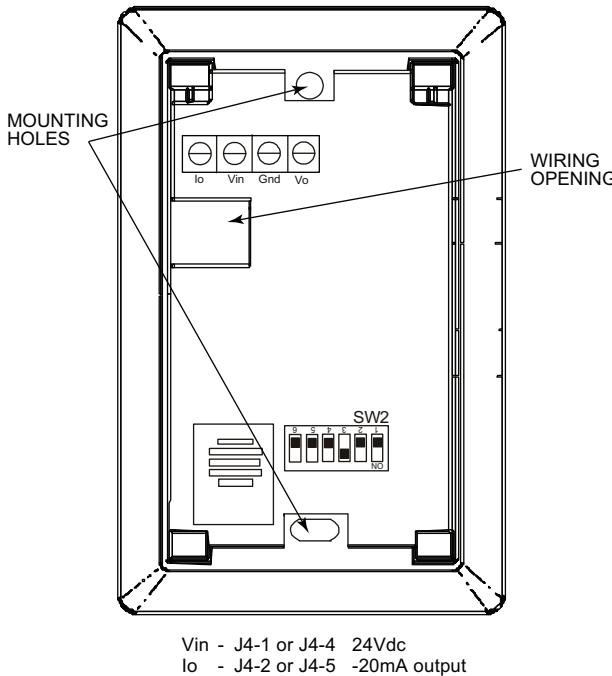
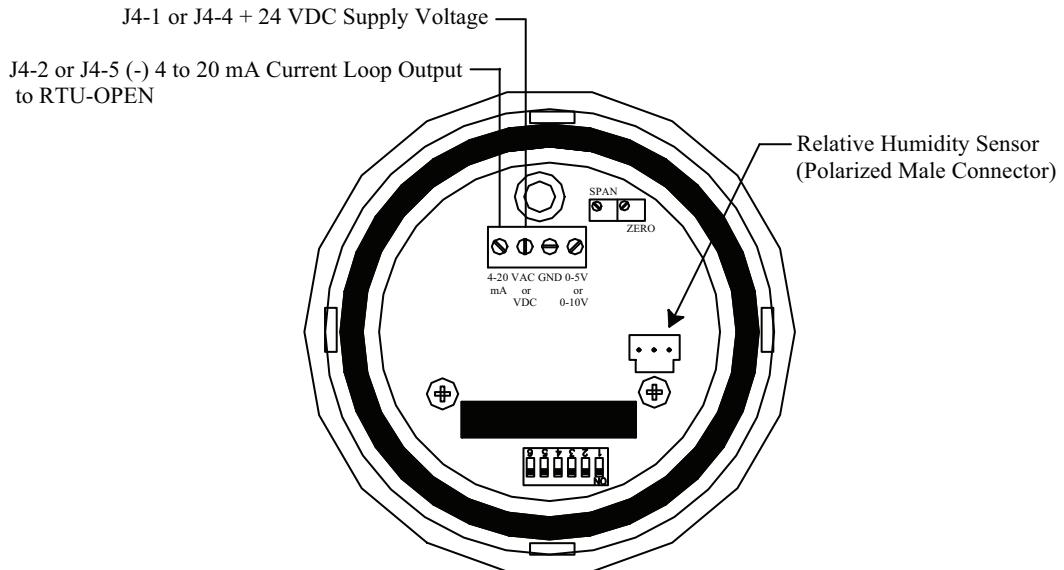


Fig. 47 - Space Relative Humidity Sensor Typical Wiring



C10839

Fig. 48 - Duct Relative Humidity Sensor Typical Wiring

Humidistat: Use of a field-supplied humidistat provides the RTU Open insight to the relative humidity in the space. The humidistat reads the RH level in the space and compares it to its setpoint to operate a dry contact. The humidistat is a dedicated input on the configurable input 9 and tells the RTU Open when the RH level is HIGH or LOW. The normal condition for humidity is LOW. A normally open humidistat is the factory default control for the Perfect Humidity™ option.

To wire in the field:

- J5-8 = 24 VAC source for dry contact
- J5-7 = Signal input

Connecting Discrete Inputs —

Filter Status: The filter status accessory is a field-installed accessory. This accessory detects plugged filters. When installing this accessory, the unit must be configured for filter status by setting **MENU→Config→Inputs→input 3, 5, 8, or 9** to Filter Status and normally open (N/O) or normally closed (N/C). Input 8 or 9 is recommended for easy of installation. Refer to Fig. 34 and Figs. 35 or 36 for wire terminations at J5.

Fan Status: The fan status accessory is a field-installed accessory. This accessory detects when the indoor fan is blowing air. When installing this accessory, the unit must be configured for fan status by setting **MENU→Config→Inputs→input 3, 5, 8, or 9** to Fan Status and normally open (N/O) or normally closed (N/C). Input 8 or 9 is recommended for easy of installation. Refer to Fig. 34 and Figs. 35 or 36 for wire terminations at J5.

Remote Occupancy: The remote occupancy accessory is a field-installed accessory. This accessory overrides the unoccupied mode and puts the unit in occupied mode. When installing this accessory, the unit must be configured for remote occupancy by setting **MENU→Config→Inputs→input 3, 5, 8, or 9** to Remote Occupancy and normally open (N/O) or normally closed (N/C).

Also set **MENU→Schedules→occupancy source** to DI on/off. Input 8 or 9 is recommended for easy of installation. Refer to Fig. 34 and Table 3 for wire terminations at J5.

Power Exhaust (output): The relay used by the RTU Open board to control power exhaust is a dry contact which means it does not have 24vac. This 24vac must be connected to the relay to allow it to operate the power exhaust relay in the PE accessory. A 24vac source must be provided to J11-2 on the RTU Open control board. This can be provided by the unit's transformer from various sources. The "R" terminal on the unit's low voltage terminal board (LVTB) is a logical source. Refer to Fig. 34 and Figs. 35 or 36 for wire terminations at J11.

Communication Wiring - Protocols

General —

Protocols are the communication languages spoken by control devices. The main purpose of a protocol is to communicate information in the most efficient method possible. Different protocols exist to provide different kinds of information for different applications. In the BAS application, many different protocols are used, depending on manufacturer. Protocols do not change the function of a controller; just make the front end user different.

The RTU Open can be set to communicate on four different protocols: BACnet, Modbus, N2, and LonWorks. Switch 3 (SW3) on the board is used to set protocol and baud rate. Switches 1 and 2 (SW1 and SW2) are used to set the board's network address. See Fig. 49 and 50 for protocol switch settings and address switches. The 3rd party connection to the RTU Open is through plug J19. See Fig. 51 for wiring.

NOTE: Power must be cycled after changing the SW1-3 switch settings.

Contact your Bryant applications engineer for more detailed information on protocols, 3rd party wiring, and networking.

581J

PROTOCOL	DS8	DS7	DS6	DS5	DS4	DS3	DS2	DS1
BACnet MS/TP (Master)	Unused	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	Select Baud	Select Baud
Modbus (Slave)	Unused	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	Select Baud	Select Baud
N2 (Slave)	Unused	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
LonWorks	Unused	ON	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF

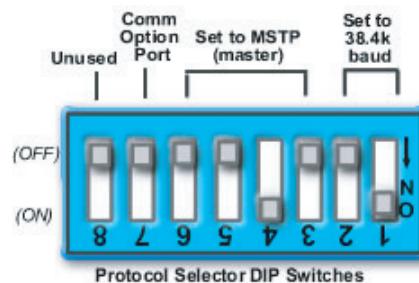
NOTE:

DS = Dip Switch

BACnet MS/TP SW3 example shown

Baud Rate Selections

BAUD RATE	DS2	DS1
9600	OFF	OFF
19,200	ON	OFF
38,400	OFF	ON
76,800	ON	ON



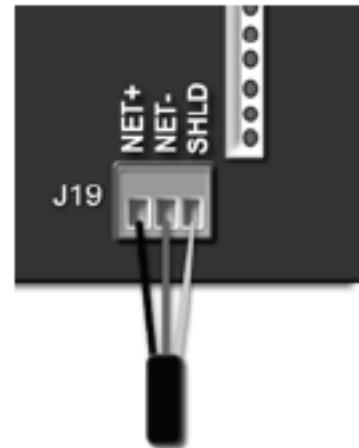
C07166

Fig. 49 - RTU Open SW3 Dip Switch Settings



C10815

Fig. 50 - RTU Open Address Switches



C10816

Fig. 51 - Network Wiring

Local Access

BACview⁶ Handheld: The BACview⁶ is a keypad/display interface used to connect to the RTU Open to access the control information, read sensor values, and test the RTU, see Fig. 52. This is an accessory interface that does not come with the RTU Open controller and can only be used at the unit. Connect the BACview⁶ to the RTU Open J12 local access port. There are 2 password protected levels in the display (User and Admin). The user password is defaulted to 0000 but can be changed. The Admin password is 1111 and cannot be changed. There is a 10 minute auto logout if a screen is idle. Contact your Bryant applications engineer for details on navigation and screen content.

Virtual BACview: Virtual BACview is a freeware computer program that functions as the BACview⁶ Handheld. The USB Link interface (USB-L) is required to connect a computer to the RTU Open board. The link cable connects a USB port to the J12 local access port. This program functions and operates identical to the handheld.

RTU Open Troubleshooting —

Communication LEDs The LEDs indicate if the controller is speaking to the devices on the network. The LEDs should reflect communication traffic based on the baud rate set. The higher the baud rate the more solid the LEDs will appear. See Table 4.

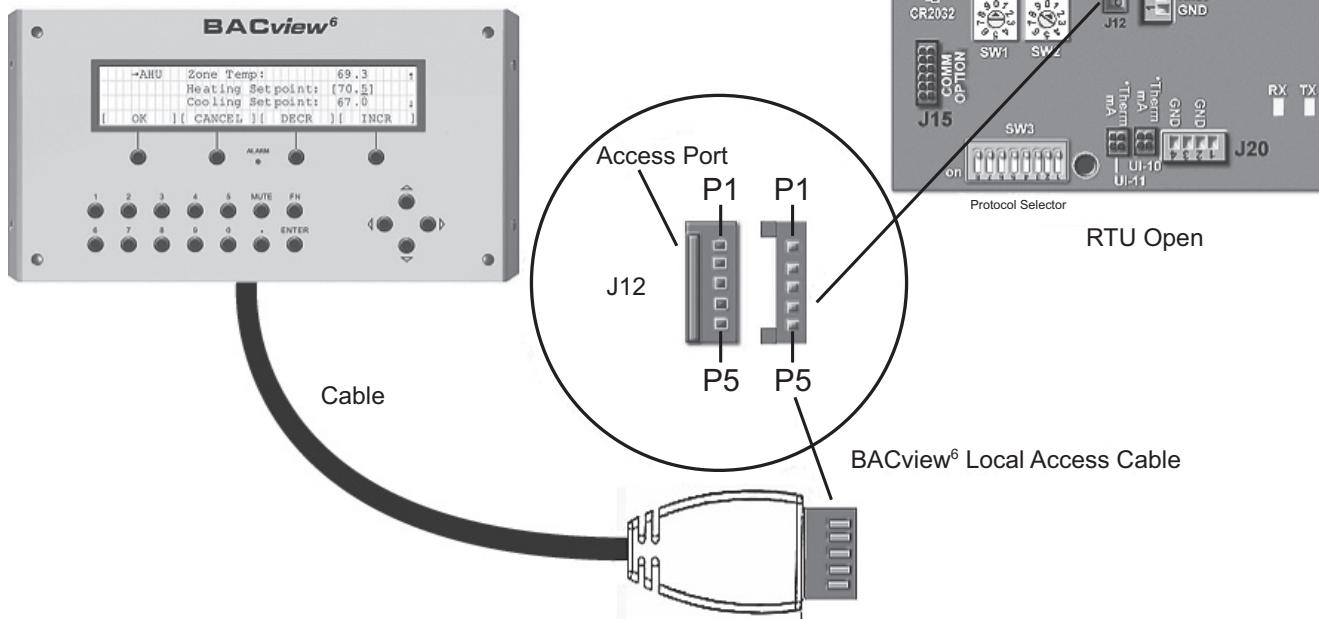


Fig. 52 - BACview⁶ Handheld Connections

C10812

Table 4 – LEDs

The LEDs on the RTU Open show the status of certain functions

If this LED is on...	Status is...
Power	RTU Open has power
Rx	RTU Open is receiving data from the network segment
Tx	RTU Open is transmitting data over the network segment
DO#	The digital output is active

The **Run** and **Error** LEDs indicate control module and network status

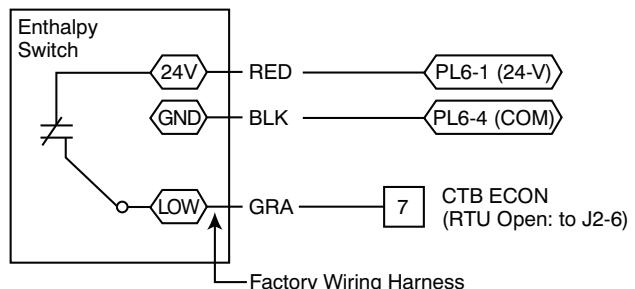
If Run LED shows...	And Error LED shows...	Status is...
2 flashes per second	Off	Normal
2 flashes per second	2 flashes, alternating with Run LED	Five minute auto-restart delay after system error
2 flashes per second	3 flashes, then off	Control module has just been formatted
2 flashes per second	4 flashes, then pause	Two or more devices on this network have the same ARC156 network address
2 flashes per second	On	Exec halted after frequent system errors or control programs halted
5 flashes per second	On	Exec start-up aborted, Boot is running
5 flashes per second	Off	Firmware transfer in progress, Boot is running
7 flashes per second	7 flashes per second, alternating with Run LED	Ten second recovery period after brownout
14 flashes per second	14 flashes per second, alternating with Run LED	Brownout
On	On	Failure. Try the following solutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn RTU Open off, then on. • Format RTU Open. • Download memory to RTU Open. • Replace RTU Open.

NOTE: Refer to Catalog No. TS-5580J-01 for complete configuration of RTU Open operating sequences. Contact your Bryant applications engineer for details on configuration and troubleshooting of connected networks.

Outdoor Air Enthalpy Control (PNO 33CSENTHSW)

The enthalpy control (33CSENTHSW) is available as a field-installed accessory to be used with the EconoMi\$er2 damper system. The outdoor air enthalpy sensor is part of the enthalpy control. (The separate field-installed accessory return air enthalpy sensor (33CSENTSEN) is required for differential enthalpy control. See Fig. 53.)

Locate the enthalpy control in the economizer next to the Actuator Motor. Locate two GRA leads in the factory harness and connect the gray lead labeled "ESL" to the terminal labeled "LOW". See Fig. 53. Connect the enthalpy control power input terminals to economizer actuator power leads RED (connect to 24V) and BLK (connect to GND).



C11169

Fig. 53 - Enthalpy Switch (33CSENTHSW) Connections

The outdoor enthalpy changeover setpoint is set at the enthalpy controller.

Differential Enthalpy Control —

Differential enthalpy control is provided by sensing and comparing the outside air and return air enthalpy conditions. Install the outdoor air enthalpy control as described above. Add and install a return air enthalpy sensor.

Return Air Enthalpy Sensor —

Mount the return-air enthalpy sensor (33CSENTSEN) in the return-air section of the economizer. The return air sensor is wired to the enthalpy controller (33CSENTHSW). See Fig. 54.

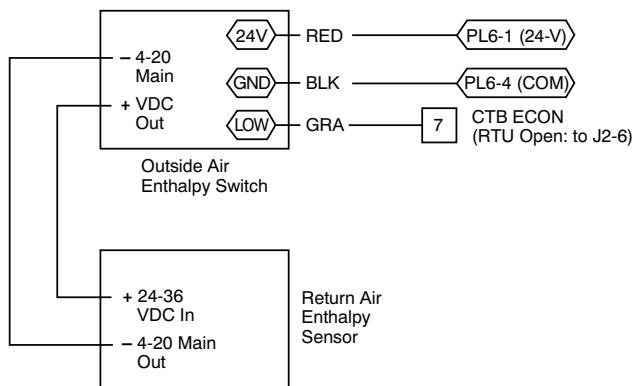


Fig. 54 - Outside and Return Air Enthalpy Sensor Wiring

To wire the return air enthalpy sensor, perform the following:

1. Use a 2-conductor, 18 or 20 AWG, twisted pair cable to connect the return air enthalpy sensor to the enthalpy controller.
2. Connect the field-supplied RED wire to (+) spade connector on the return air enthalpy sensor and the (+) terminal on the enthalpy controller. Connect the BLK wire to (-) spade connector on the return air enthalpy sensor and the (-) terminal on the enthalpy controller.

Smoke Detectors

Smoke detectors are available as factory-installed options on 581J models. Smoke detectors may be specified for Supply Air only or for Return Air without or with economizer or in combination of Supply Air and Return Air. Return Air smoke detectors are arranged for vertical return configurations only. All components necessary for operation are factory-provided and mounted. The unit is factory-configured for immediate smoke detector shutdown operation; additional wiring or modifications to unit terminal board may be necessary to complete the unit and smoke detector configuration to meet project requirements.

Units equipped with factory optional Return Air smoke detectors require a relocation of the sensor module at unit installation. See “**Completing Installation of Return Air Smoke Sensor**” on page 36 for details.

System —

The smoke detector system consists of a four-wire controller and one or two sensors. Its primary function is to shut down the rooftop unit in order to prevent smoke from circulating throughout the building. It is not to be used as a life saving device.

Controller —

The controller (see Fig. 55) includes a controller housing, a printed circuit board, and a clear plastic cover. The controller can be connected to one or two compatible duct smoke sensors. The clear plastic cover is secured to the housing with a single captive screw for easy access to the wiring terminals. The controller has three LEDs (for Power, Trouble and Alarm) and a manual test/reset button (on the cover face).

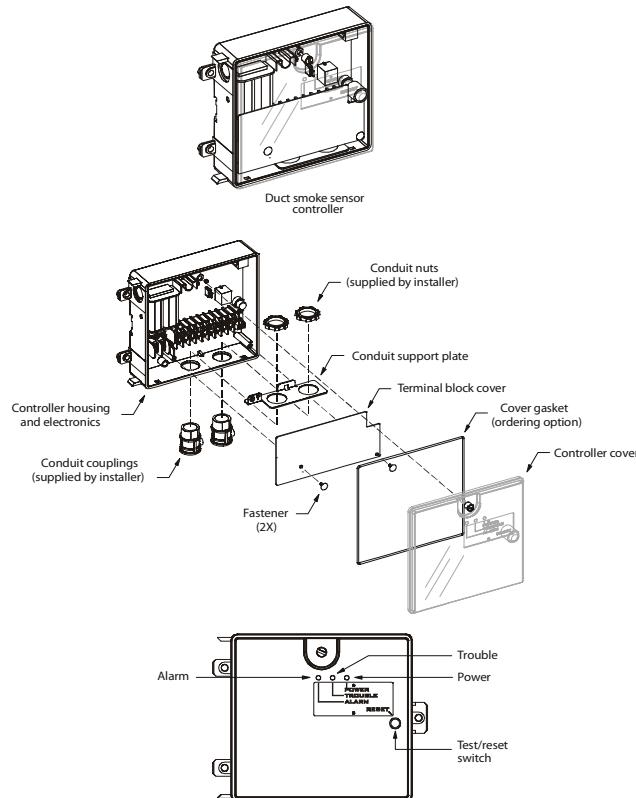


Fig. 55 - Controller Assembly

Sensor Module —

The sensor module (see Fig. 56) includes a plastic housing, a printed circuit board, a clear plastic cover, a sampling tube inlet and an exhaust tube. The sampling tube (when used) and exhaust tube are attached during installation. The sampling tube varies in length depending on the size of the rooftop unit. The clear plastic cover permits visual inspections without having to disassemble the sensor. The cover attaches to the sensor housing using four captive screws and forms an airtight chamber around the sensing electronics. Each sensor includes a harness with an RJ45 terminal for connecting to the controller. Each sensor has four LEDs (for Power, Trouble, Alarm and Dirty) and a manual test/reset button (on the left-side of the housing).

Air is introduced to the duct smoke detector sensor's sensing chamber through a sampling tube that extends into the HVAC duct and is directed back into the ventilation system through a (shorter) exhaust tube. The difference in air pressure between the two tubes pulls the sampled air through the sensing chamber. When a sufficient amount of smoke is detected in the sensing chamber, the sensor signals an alarm state and the controller automatically

takes the appropriate action to shut down fans and blowers, change over air handling systems, notify the fire alarm control panel, etc.

The sensor uses a process called differential sensing to prevent gradual environmental changes from triggering false alarms. A rapid change in environmental conditions, such as smoke from a fire, causes the sensor to signal an alarm state but dust and debris accumulated over time does not.

For installations using two sensors, the duct smoke detector does not differentiate which sensor signals an alarm or trouble condition.

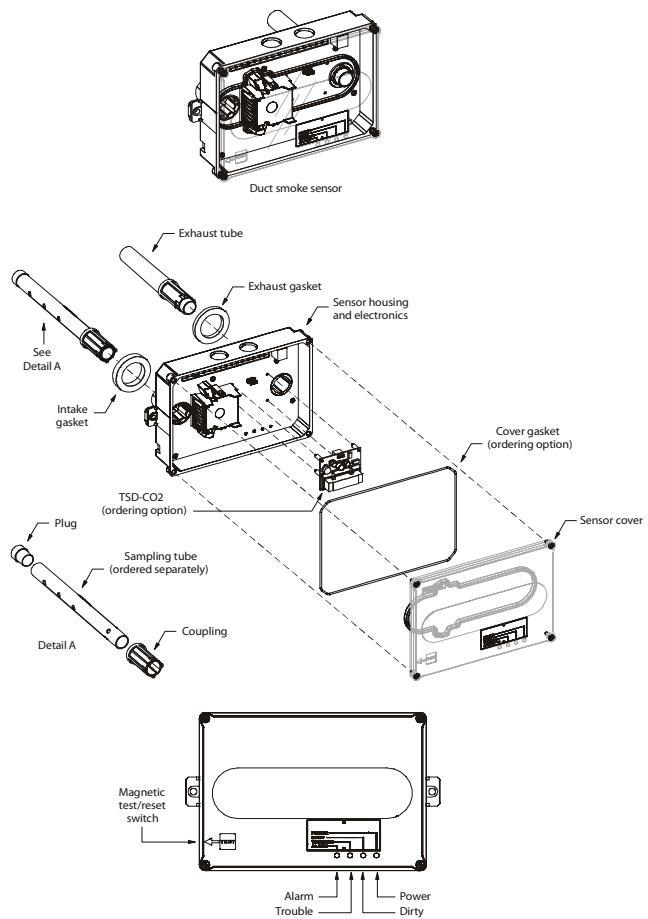
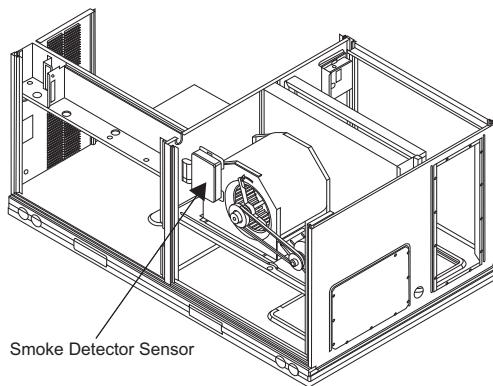


Fig. 56 - Smoke Detector Sensor

Smoke Detector Locations

Supply Air —

The Supply Air smoke detector sensor is located to the left of the unit's indoor (supply) fan. See Fig. 57. Access is through the fan access panel. There is no sampling tube used at this location. The sampling tube inlet extends through the side plate of the fan housing (into a high pressure area). The controller is located on a bracket to the right of the return filter, accessed through the lift-off filter panel.



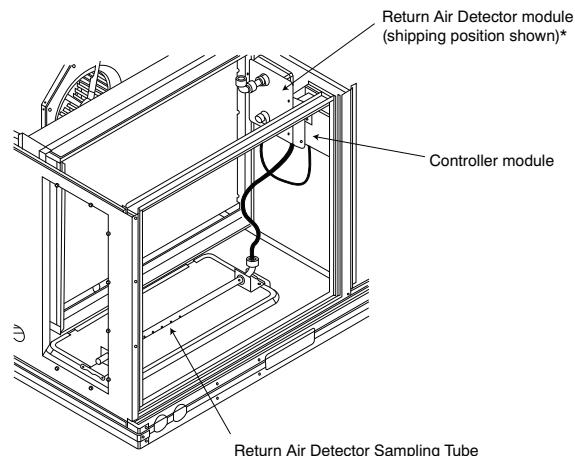
C08245

Fig. 57 - Typical Supply Air Smoke Detector Sensor Location

581J

Return Air without Economizer —

The sampling tube is located across the return air opening on the unit basepan. See Fig. 58. The holes in the sampling tube face downward, into the return air stream. The sampling tube is connected via tubing to the return air sensor that is mounted on a bracket high on the partition between return filter and controller location. (This sensor is shipped in a flat-mounting location. Installation requires that this sensor be relocated to its operating location and the tubing to the sampling tube be connected. See “**Completing Installation of Return Air Smoke Sensor:**” on page 36 for details.)



*RA detector must be moved from shipping position to operating position by installer

C07307

Fig. 58 - Typical Return Air Detector Location

Return Air with Economizer —

The sampling tube is inserted through the side plates of the economizer housing, placing it across the return air opening on the unit basepan. See Fig. 59. The holes in the sampling tube face downward, into the return air stream. The sampling tube is connected via tubing to the return air sensor that is mounted on a bracket high on the partition between return filter and controller location. (This sensor is shipped in a flat-mounting location. Installation requires that this sensor be relocated to its operating location and the tubing to the sampling tube be connected. See the following installation procedure.)

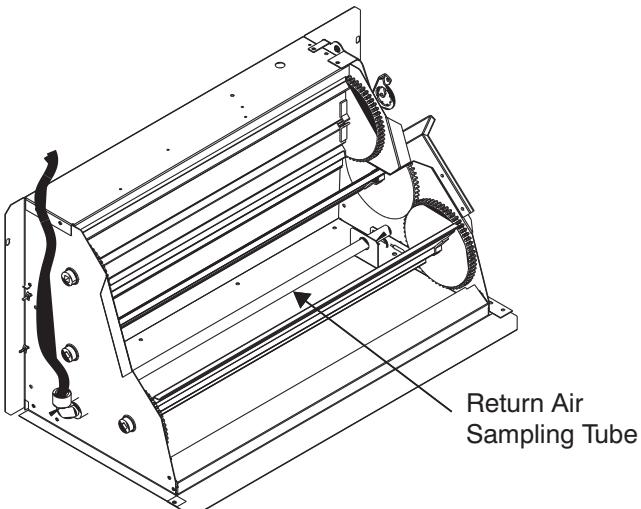


Fig. 59 - Return Air Sampling Tube Location

581J

Completing Installation of Return Air Smoke Sensor:

1. Unscrew the two screws holding the Return Air Sensor detector plate. See Fig. 60. Save the screws.
2. Remove the Return Air Sensor and its detector plate.
3. Rotate the detector plate so the sensor is facing outwards and the sampling tube connection is on the bottom. See Fig. 61.
4. Screw the sensor and detector plate into its operating position using screws from Step 1. Make sure the sampling tube connection is on the bottom and the exhaust tube is on the top. See Fig. 61.
5. Connect the flexible tube on the sampling inlet to the sampling tube on the basepan.

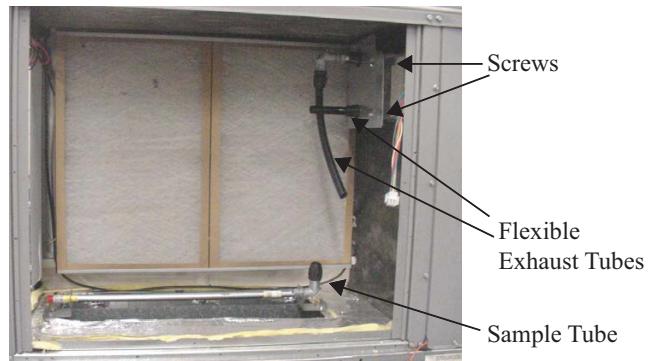


Fig. 60 - Return Air Detector Shipping Position



Fig. 61 - Return Air Sensor Operating Position

Additional Application Data —

Refer to Catalog No. HKRNKA-1XA for discussions on additional control features of these smoke detectors including multiple unit coordination.

Table 5 – Unit Wire/Fuse or HACR Breaker Sizing Data

UNIT	NOM. V-Ph-Hz	IFM TYPE	COMBUSTION FAN MOTOR FLA	POWER EXHAUST FLA	NO C.O. or UNPWR C.O.							
					NO P.E.				w/ P.E. (pwrd fr/ unit)			
					MCA	FUSE or HACR BRKR	DISC. SIZE		MCA	FUSE or HACR BRKR	DISC. SIZE	
581J*07	208/230-3-60	STD	0.48	3.8		50	31	148	35.8	50	36	152
		MED				34.3	50	34	38.1	50	38	189
		HIGH				41.8	60	43	45.6	60	47	215
	460-3-60	STD	0.25	1.8	16.3	25	16	75	18.1	25	18	77
		MED			17.1	25	17	94	18.9	25	19	96
		HIGH			21.1	30	22	107	22.9	30	24	109
	575-3-60	STD	0.24	3.8	11.7	15	11	61	15.5	20	16	65
		MED			13.3	20	13	76	17.1	20	17	80
		HIGH			16.1	20	16	90	19.9	25	21	94
581J*08	208/230-3-60	STD	0.48	3.8	38.8	50	41	191	42.6	50	45	195
		MED			38.8	50	41	202	42.6	50	45	206
		HIGH			43.6	50	46	245	47.4	60	51	249
	460-3-60	STD	0.25	1.8	17.9	20	19	95	19.7	25	21	97
		MED			17.9	20	19	101	19.7	25	21	103
		HIGH			19.7	25	21	123	21.5	25	23	125
	575-3-60	STD	0.24	3.8	11.9	15	12	77	15.7	20	17	81
		MED			12.7	15	13	81	16.5	20	18	85
		HIGH			13.5	15	14	92	17.3	20	19	96
581J*09	208/230-3-60	STD	0.48	3.8	39.0	50	41	191	42.8	50	45	195
		MED			39.0	50	41	202	42.8	50	45	206
		HIGH			43.8	50	46	245	47.6	60	51	249
	460-3-60	STD	0.25	1.8	18.2	20	19	95	20	25	21	97
		MED			18.2	20	19	101	20.0	25	21	103
		HIGH			20.0	25	21	123	21.8	25	23	125
	575-3-60	STD	0.24	3.8	13.2	15	14	77	17	20	18	81
		MED			14.0	20	15	81	17.8	20	19	85
		HIGH			14.8	20	16	92	18.6	20	20	96
581J*12	208/230-3-60	STD	0.48	3.8	47.2	60	50	282	51.0	60	54	286
		MED			52.0	60	55	325	55.8	60	60	329
		HIGH			57.0	70	61	334	60.8	70	65	338
	460-3-60	STD	0.25	1.8	23.0	30	24	135	24.8	30	26	137
		MED			24.8	30	26	157	26.6	30	28	159
		HIGH			27.8	30	30	161	29.6	35	32	163
	575-3-60	STD	0.24	3.8	17.3	20	18	105	21.1	25	23	109
		MED			18.1	20	19	116	21.9	25	24	120
		HIGH			20.9	25	22	130	24.7	30	27	134

See: "Legend and Notes for Table 5" on page 39.

581J

Table 5 — Unit Wire/Fuse or HACR Breaker Sizing Data (cont)

UNIT	NOM. V-Ph-Hz	IFM TYPE	COMBUSTION FAN MOTOR FLA	POWER EXHAUST FLA	w/ PWRD C.O.							
					NO P.E.				w/ P.E. (pwrd fr/ unit)			
					MCA	FUSE or HACR BRKR	DISC. SIZE		MCA	FUSE or HACR BRKR	DISC. SIZE	
581J*07	208/230-3-60	STD	0.48	3.8		50	37	153	40.6	50	41	157
		MED				39.1	50	39	42.9	60	44	194
		HIGH				46.6	60	48	50.4	60	52	220
	460-3-60	STD	0.25	1.8	18.5	25	19	77	20.3	30	21	79
		MED			19.3	25	19	96	21.1	30	22	98
		HIGH			23.3	30	24	109	25.1	30	26	111
	575-3-60	STD	0.24	3.8	13.4	20	13	63	17.2	20	18	67
		MED			15.0	20	15	78	18.8	25	19	82
		HIGH			17.8	25	18	92	21.6	25	23	96
581J*08	208/230-3-60	STD	0.48	3.8	43.6	50	46	196	47.4	60	51	200
		MED			43.6	50	46	207	47.4	60	51	211
		HIGH			48.4	60	52	250	52.2	60	56	254
	460-3-60	STD	0.25	1.8	20.1	25	21	97	21.9	25	23	99
		MED			20.1	25	21	103	21.9	25	23	105
		HIGH			21.9	25	23	125	23.7	30	26	127
	575-3-60	STD	0.24	3.8	13.6	15	14	79	17.4	20	19	83
		MED			14.4	20	15	83	18.2	20	20	87
		HIGH			15.2	20	16	94	19.0	25	21	98
581J*09	208/230-3-60	STD	0.48	3.8	43.8	50	46	196	47.6	60	51	200
		MED			43.8	50	46	207	47.6	60	51	211
		HIGH			48.6	60	52	250	52.4	60	56	254
	460-3-60	STD	0.25	1.8	20.4	25	22	97	22.2	25	24	99
		MED			20.4	25	22	103	22.2	25	24	105
		HIGH			22.2	25	24	125	24.0	30	26	127
	575-3-60	STD	0.24	3.8	14.9	20	16	79	18.7	20	20	83
		MED			15.7	20	17	83	19.5	25	21	87
		HIGH			16.5	20	18	94	20.3	25	22	98
581J*12	208/230-3-60	STD	0.48	3.8	52.0	60	55	287	55.8	60	60	291
		MED			56.8	70	61	330	60.6	70	65	334
		HIGH			61.8	70	66	339	65.6	80	71	343
	460-3-60	STD	0.25	1.8	25.2	30	27	137	27.0	30	29	139
		MED			27.0	30	29	159	28.8	35	31	161
		HIGH			30.0	35	32	163	31.8	35	34	165
	575-3-60	STD	0.24	3.8	19.0	25	20	107	22.8	25	25	111
		MED			19.8	25	21	118	23.6	30	26	122
		HIGH			22.6	25	24	132	26.4	30	29	136

See: "Legend and Notes for Table 5" on page 39.

Legend and Notes for Table 5

LEGEND:

BRKR	- Circuit breaker
CO	- Convenient outlet
DISC	- Disconnect
FLA	- Full load amps
LRA	- Locked rotor amps
MCA	- Minimum circuit amps
PE	- Power exhaust
PWRD CO	- Powered convenient outlet
UNPWR CO	- Unpowered convenient outlet

NOTES:

1. In compliance with NEC requirements for multimotor and combination load equipment (refer to NEC Articles 430 and 440), the overcurrent protective device for the unit shall be fuse or HACR breaker. Canadian units may be fuse or circuit breaker.

2. Unbalanced 3-Phase Supply Voltage

Never operate a motor where a phase imbalance in supply voltage is greater than 2%. Use the following formula to determine the percentage of voltage imbalance.

$$\% \text{ Voltage Imbalance} = 100 \times \frac{\text{max voltage deviation from average voltage}}{\text{average voltage}}$$



Example: Supply voltage is 230-3-60



$$\begin{aligned} AB &= 224 \text{ v} \\ BC &= 231 \text{ v} \\ AC &= 226 \text{ v} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average Voltage} &= \frac{(224 + 231 + 226)}{3} = \frac{681}{3} \\ &= 227 \end{aligned}$$

Determine maximum deviation from average voltage.

$$(AB) 227 - 224 = 3 \text{ v}$$

$$(BC) 231 - 227 = 4 \text{ v}$$

$$(AC) 227 - 226 = 1 \text{ v}$$

Maximum deviation is 4 v.

Determine percent of voltage imbalance.

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Voltage Imbalance} &= 100 \times \frac{4}{227} \\ &= 1.76\% \end{aligned}$$

This amount of phase imbalance is satisfactory as it is below the maximum allowable 2%.

IMPORTANT: If the supply voltage phase imbalance is more than 2%, contact your local electric utility company immediately.

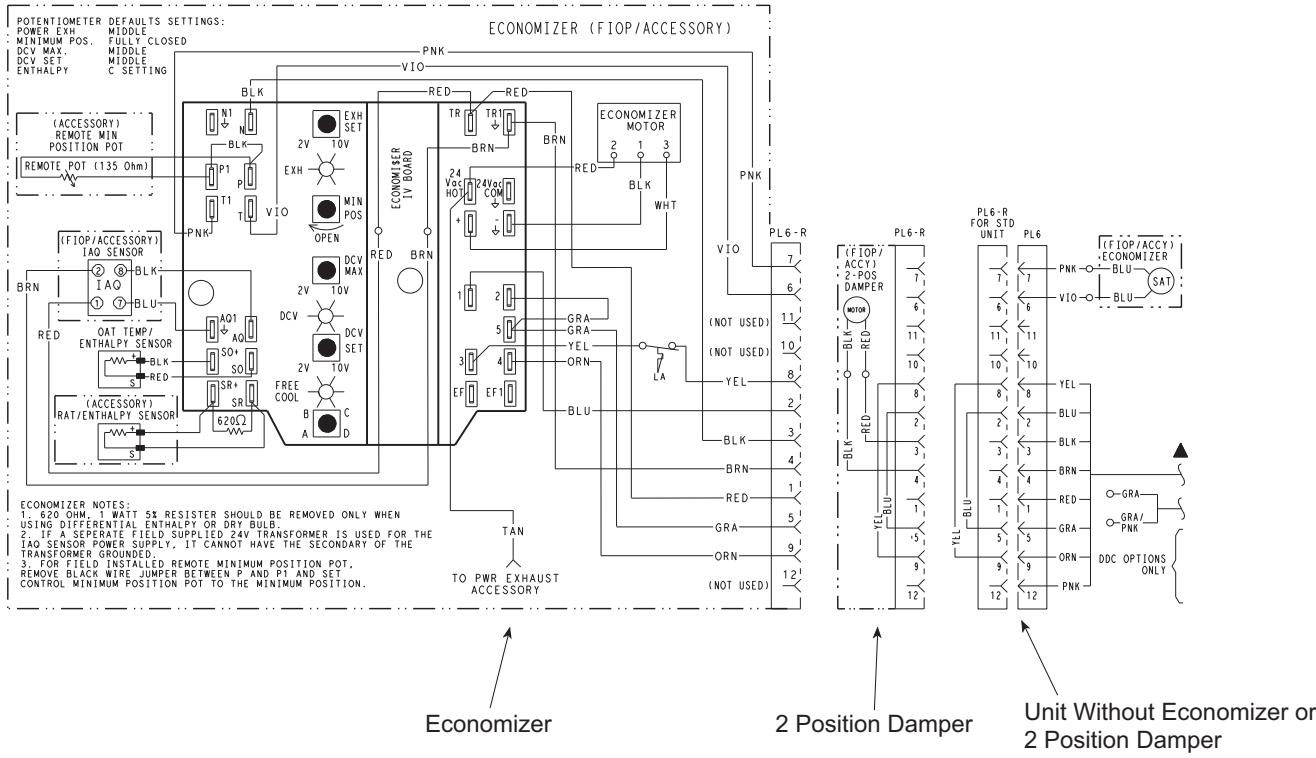


Fig. 62 - EconoMi\$er™ IV Wiring

C10150

Step 13 — Adjust Factory-Installed Options

Smoke Detectors —

Smoke detector(s) will be connected at the Controls Connections Board, at terminals marked "Smoke Shutdown". Remove jumper JMP 3 when ready to energize unit.

EconoMi\$er IV Occupancy Switch —

Refer to Fig. 62 for general EconoMi\$er IV wiring. External occupancy control is managed through a connection on the Central Terminal Board.

If external occupancy control is desired, connect a time clock or remotely controlled switch (closed for Occupied, open for Unoccupied sequence) at terminals marked OCCUPANCY on CTB. Remove or cut jumper JMP 2 to complete the installation.

Step 14 — Install Accessories

Available accessories include:

Roof Curb

Thru-base connection kit (must be installed before unit is set on curb)

LP conversion kit

Manual outside air damper

High Altitude Gas kits

Flue Discharge Deflector

Flue Exhaust Heat Shield

Low Ambient Controls

Thermostat / Sensors

Two-Position motorized outside air damper

EconoMi\$er2 (without control/for external signal and integrated barometric relief)

EconoMi\$er2 (without control/for external signal)

Power Exhaust

Differential dry-bulb sensor (EconoMi\$er IV)

Outdoor enthalpy sensor

Differential enthalpy sensor

CO₂ sensor

Louvered hail guard

Phase monitor control

Winter Start kit

Refer to separate installation instructions for information on installing these accessories.

Pre-Start and Start-Up

This completes the mechanical installation of the unit. Refer to the unit's Service Manual for detailed Pre-Start and Start-up instructions.